

## Syria urges Cairo to scrap treaty

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria Monday urged Egypt to abrogate its 1978 Camp David agreements with Israel and the United States. State-run Damascus Radio said in a political commentary: "It is inevitable for Egypt to get rid of the Camp David agreements so as to assume its normal, leading role in the Arab World." Arab countries ostracised Egypt, under President Anwar Sadat, for making the separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979 on the basis of Camp David. Under President Hosni Mubarak, Egypt has regained support from many Arab and Islamic countries but its membership in the Arab League is still suspended. "Egypt under Hosni Mubarak's regime has embarked on moves different from those of the Sadat regime," the radio said. "But it should still take the inevitable step of breaking all links with Sadat."

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
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## Arafat meets Sultan in Riyadh

RIYADH (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Riyadh Monday and immediately met Saudi Arabia's Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz. PLO officials said Mr. Arafat, who arrived from Amman, was also due to meet King Fahd for talks expected to centre on efforts by the PLO and Jordan to agree on a co-ordinated approach to Middle East peace efforts. Mr. Arafat is on his first visit to Saudi Arabia, the PLO's major financial backer, since he withdrew from north Lebanon in December in the face of attacks by Syrian-backed Palestinian fighters opposed to his leadership of the movement. The Saudi Press Agency said King Fahd had received a message from King Hussein but did not disclose its contents. The PLO officials declined to say whether the message delivered by a Jordanian envoy related to Mr. Arafat's visit.

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## Israeli bridge destroyed

AMMAN (Petra) — Unidentified people have destroyed a bridge leading to Beit Natova settlement in the Lower Galilee area in occupied Palestine. Radio Israel, which broadcast the news, said that the slogan "PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) will be triumphant" was engraved on the walls of the destroyed bridge which is situated in a predominantly Arab area. The Israeli authorities have arrested a number of Arabs and imprisoned them pending investigation, the radio said.

Israel bans Arabs from Beit Jou, page 2

## Cairo to host Palestinian meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Afro-Asian Committee requested Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to inaugurate a four-day conference to be held in Cairo later this month on the Palestinian issue. The committee also sent invitations to all the Afro-Asian organisations and various Egyptian federations, in addition to some American personalities to attend the meetings, according to an official of the committee. Commenting on an Israeli protest at holding the conference in Cairo, the official said Israel does not have right to interfere at all in any activity inside Egypt and added that such interventions are not accepted.

Mubarak rules out early return of envoy to Israel, page 2

## Britain warns Libyan diplomats

LONDON (AP) — Two Libyan diplomats were warned by the Foreign Office Monday that if their government did not take steps to halt fighting among Libyan groups in Britain it would "seriously affect" relations between London and Tripoli. The diplomats were summoned to the Foreign Office for the second straight day by Under-Secretary Richard Luce following bombings in London and Manchester. Twenty-six people were wounded in four bomb blasts.

Interpol to discuss Libyan 'assassins', page 8

## Students disrupt Zia's campaign

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (R) — Protesting students Monday disrupted a highly publicised outdoor rally here at which martial law President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq made a pitch for his planned "Islamic democracy" for Pakistan. Denouncing a recent ban on student unions, the protesters pushed through the 50,000-strong crowd chanting "Down with Zia" until riot police baton-charged to keep them away from the presidential podium. Others spread rumours that a bomb would explode, student leaders told Reuters. The rumour sent thousands of spectators streaming out the exits of Peshawar stadium just as Gen. Zia began to speak.

Security tightened for Zia, page 8

# Jordanians vote to elect 8 East Bank deputies

By Affah A. Kaloti,  
Lamis K. Andoni  
and Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times staff reporters

AMMAN — Jordanians Monday exercised their right to vote, for the first time in 17 years, in parliamentary elections to fill the eight vacant seats in the Lower House of Parliament.

Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar told Jordan Television that more than 50 per cent of the 558,581 registered voters turned out at the 794 polling centres in the Amman, Irbid, Balqa, Karak and Tafleeh regions of the Kingdom.

Mr. Arar also told JTV that the balloting process was conducted in an orderly manner with no untoward incidents reported from any of the polling centres. The elections held Monday was to elect eight representatives to raise the Lower House to its full capacity of 60 members. The eight seats became vacant as a result of deaths over the past years.

His Majesty King Hussein suspended parliament in 1974 after an Arab summit adopted a resolution recognising the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Lower House has equal number of deputies from the East Bank and the Israeli occupied West Bank.

The King restored parliament early this year citing that if the absence of parliament was allowed to continue it would result in

ers, on the basis of voter registration cards, after which they were given the ballot papers to write the name of the candidate of their choice with the aid of a blackboard with the names of all candidates written and displayed in a prominent place at the centre. The endorsement on the ballot paper was conducted in an enclosure so as to ensure the privacy of the voter exercising his or her right.

The number of Jordanian women voters, participating in elections for the first time, varied from centre to centre. In some of the centres large crowds of women voters were noticed whereas in some other centres barely above 10 per cent of women voters turned up.

Women turn-out was especially high in Fuheis in the Balqa Governorate and Marka in the Amman Governorate, where women took an active role in lobbying for candidates, organising the voting process and casting votes themselves.

According to election committee officials in the various centres, most of the female voters were over 40 years old, mostly housewives.

In some of the centres, large numbers of voters were illiterate whereas in some others literacy was almost non-existent. Illiterate voters were helped by election committee officials to cast their votes, in the presence of representatives of candidates, who were present at all the centres.

Despite the organised manner of the election process, some problems were noticed. In some cases citizens could not find their name

in the voters list at the polling centres, although they had registered themselves at the respective governorates. However, the election officials pointed out that every voter had been given a voting card with the registration number written on it and this card was supposed to be produced at the polling centres before being allowed to vote. Apparently those who were turned back Monday did not obtain the voting card or did not carry it with them to the polling centre.

Even in the absence of the voting cards some of the voters could locate their name in the voters list, but some others' names were not found at all.

Some other citizens told the Jordan Times that their names had been transferred to other centres and decided not to exercise their voting right at all.

The Jordan Times talked to a number of voters, both male and female, at various centres, and learnt that the criteria for the preference of one candidate from another varied from region to region.

But in general, the people interviewed cited kinship, tribal relations, and the social status of individual candidates as major factors in influencing their choice.

Political stances of the candidates, although very strong in some of the Amman areas and Palestinian refugee camps, were hardly mentioned by most of the people interviewed, as having any bearing on the people's choice.

Results of the balloting were not expected to be announced until 5 o'clock Tuesday morning.



Two women from the Balqa Governorate exercise their right to vote during Monday's by-elections to the eight vacant seats in the Lower House of Parliament (Photo by Majed Al 'Allan)

## No peaceful solution in sight for Mideast, says Chinese minister

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior Chinese official Monday said there is no peace solution in sight to the Middle East conflict and the only solution at the moment would be through an armed struggle, and that China supports joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves in efforts aimed at solving the conflict.

Speaking at a press conference, Chinese Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Gong Defei told reporters that "A peace solution is not in sight" and that the "close relations" between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Jordan "will be conducive to the unity of the Arab people in their struggle against the Israeli aggression."

Mr. Gong said: "China would always support the Arab people's armed struggle" against Israel. "Any action taken to maintain this struggle will receive China's support, until the goal of this struggle is reached", he added.

"China's persistent support for the PLO is well known to all, whether the materialistic, political or moral," Mr. Gong continued, "although the materialistic support has been limited."

"The only peaceful settlement possible would be if Israel stopped

its acts of aggression against the Arab people and withdrew from all Arab lands occupied since 1967," he said.

However, he added that before peace can be reached, "there should be a struggle."

The reason for the complicated situation in the Middle East, Mr. Gong said, is "the rivalry between the two superpowers, causing misery for Arab people."

"The key for a solution to the conflict in the region lies in the hands of those superpowers."

Mr. Gong maintained that the political stagnation and stalemate in the Middle East is caused by "the U.S. support for Israel whether in building settlements in Arab territories or in Israel's invasion of Lebanon."

He said the recent escalation of the "tragic" Iran-Iraq war was regrettable, and the warring sides should seek a negotiated settlement of the conflict.

The Chinese minister, who is in Amman as a member of an official Chinese delegation accompanying President Li Xianian, said Jordan and China share identical views on the situation in the region and that the goal of President Li's visit to Jordan has been reached. He added that discussions aimed at strengthening economic and trade relations between China and

Jordan were very successful and that "verbal agreements" have been reached between the two countries.

Responding to a question about the nature of agreements reached on the economic level, Mr. Gong said that China is ready to import large quantities of chemical fertilisers from Jordan and that China will also assist Jordan to build a sports complex in the future. He added that the discussed trade agreements will be finalised soon through the departments concerned in both countries.

President Li extended invitations to Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Her Highness Princess Sarvath to visit China on a date to be determined later.

President Li and his accompanying delegation are scheduled to leave Jordan Tuesday for Turkey, their third leg of a four-nation tour which will be concluded by his visit to Nepal later. Before Jordan, the Chinese president visited Pakistan.

During his six-day official visit to Jordan, President Li met with PLO leader Yasser Arafat who flew here from Tunis Saturday. Mr. Arafat left Amman Monday for Saudi Arabia.

## Iraq says overnight Iranian offensive repulsed east of Basra

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq repulsed an Iranian offensive Monday after fierce fighting that raged all night in the marshes east of Basra, Baghdad Radio reported.

The radio said the Iranian attack began at 8 p.m. local time (1700 GMT) Sunday, and the fighting raged until 5:30 a.m. local time (0230 GMT) Monday when the attacking enemy forces were completely wiped out.

The Iraqis suffered "a very large number of killed or wounded soldiers. Only those who chose to surrender survived," it added.

Among the dead Iraqis were a number of ranking officers of the Revolutionary Guards, "whom the enemy made desperate attempts to evacuate from the front line, but failed," the radio added.

There was no immediate comment from the Iranian side on the Iraqi report.

On Sunday, Iran's Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati declared that the Iran-Iraq war had "passed the mediation stage," and that the conflict would be settled on the battlefield.

U.S. intelligence reports have spoken of Iran massing up to half-a-million troops for an assault on the southern warfront in the 41-month-old conflict.

Meanwhile, Iraq denied again that its forces have used chemical weapons against Iraqis, and said it was ready to co-operate in any investigation of the Iranian charges.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry sent a memorandum to the International Committee of Red Cross in Baghdad, accusing it of

taking a "biased political stand" on charges that Iraq had used chemical weapons, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

Meanwhile, former United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was quoted Monday as saying the war had reached a dangerous stage which could threaten efforts to solve the Middle East problem.

In an interview with Qatari daily Al Raya, Mr. Waldheim said Iraq's threats to hit Iran's Kharg Island oil export terminal, Iranian threats to close the Strait of Hormuz and the U.S. pledge to keep the waterway open heightens the possibility of serious escalation of the conflict.

Mr. Waldheim, who arrived on a visit to Qatar last Friday, said he hoped efforts to end the conflict would continue.

## Jordanian delegation arrives in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, heading a Jordanian delegation, arrived here Monday to attend an extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Foreign Ministers Council due to begin Tuesday at the request of Iraq.

The Jordanian delegation was received at Baghdad airport by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and Jordan's Ambassador to Iraq Saleh Al Kabarti.

Also on Monday, a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation, headed by PLO Executive Committee member Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen), arrived here to attend Tuesday's meeting.

The Arab ministers are expected to discuss the latest developments of the 41-month-old Gulf war between Iran and Iraq. The Jordanian delegation to the Baghdad meeting comprises Jordan's permanent envoy to the Arab League, Nabih Al Nimri, Jordanian Ambassador to Iraq Saleh Al Kabarti and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

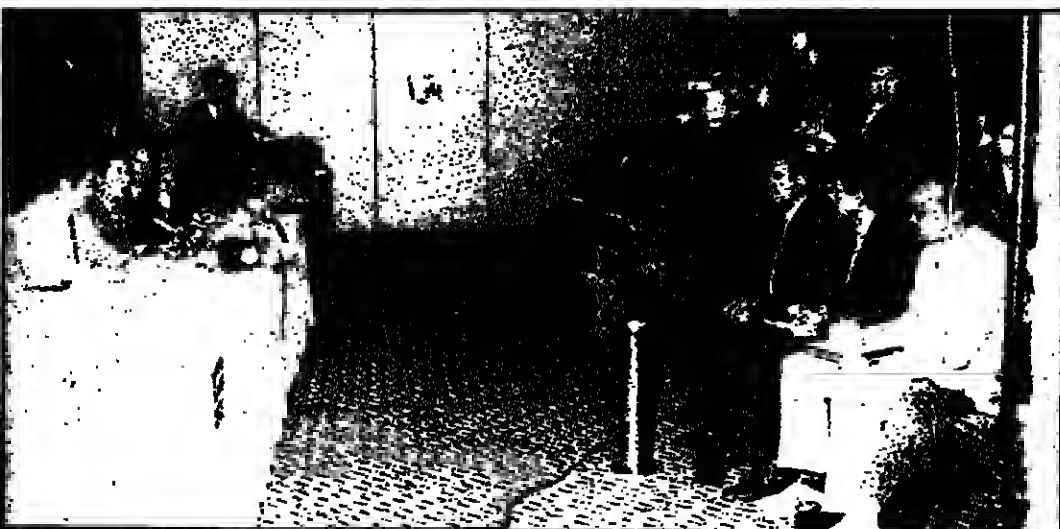
An Iraqi newspaper Monday appealed to the Arab ministers due to meet Tuesday to condemn "Iran's flagrant aggression against Iraq."

"We believe that the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers must take a clear position to condemn the aggressive Iranian regime and express serious solidarity with Iraq," the Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra said.

The foreign ministers of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), which groups Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, ended a two-day meeting in Riyadh Sunday night announcing they would attend the conference (See story on page 2).

South Yemen has informed the Iraqi government that its foreign minister will attend Tuesday's meeting, the Iraqi News Agency, (INA), said.

This brings to 16 the number of Arab countries which have indicated their willingness to attend the meeting.



Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Gong Defei (second from left) Monday holds a press conference in Amman (Petra photo)

## Vogel meets Chernenko

MOSCOW (R) — West German opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel, one of the few senior Western politicians to have had talks with the late Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, Monday met his successor, Konstantin Chernenko.

Mr. Vogel, heading a delegation of top members of his Social Democratic Party (SPD) on a four-day visit to Moscow, described his 35-minute session with Mr. Chernenko as "open, useful and constructive."

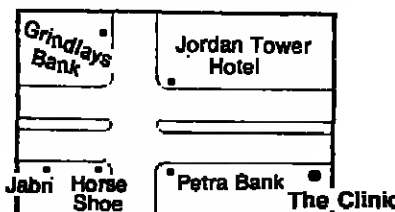
Mr. Vogel said his personal impression of Mr. Chernenko was of a self-assured man of strong will. Sources who were present when the two men initially met Monday said Mr. Chernenko, 72, seemed short of breath but walked without support and seemed in fair health for his age.

## DR. GHAITH SHUBEILAT

Fellow of the British Royal Surgeons College, Fellow of the American Surgeons College, Holder of the American Board Certificate in plastic surgery and orthopaedics, and former Head of the plastic surgery department at the Royal Medical Services and the Hussein Medical Centre,

### ANNOUNCES

the opening of his clinic in Shm-eisani, Jordan Tower Street, Tel: no. 671900



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# Mubarak rules out early return of envoy to Israel

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said he would not send his ambassador back to Israel until Israel acted to improve relations.

"Just to return him (the ambassador) back now, what would be the excuse? I should have something in my hand," he said in an interview on American television.

"We intend to make good relations, but we should be helped. The Israelis should do something to help us," Mr. Mubarak said on the CBS television programme "Face the Nation".

He said a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon or a willingness by Israel to negotiate with the Palestinians would demonstrate an interest in better relations.

Mr. Mubarak ordered his ambassador home from Israel after the 1982 massacre of Palestinians at

refugee camps in Lebanon territory occupied by Israel. He has been under pressure from the United States to restore full diplomatic representation in Israel.

Mr. Mubarak denied Israeli accusations that he withdrew his ambassador to curry favour with other Arab states.

"If I wanted to give satisfaction to the Arabs I would have sent the Israeli ambassador away from Cairo," he said. He added he had no intention of doing that.

He vowed continued adherence to the Camp David peace treaty between Egypt and Israel even if it prevented Egypt from reclaiming its leadership role in the Arab World.

Egypt was ostracised by other

Arab states after it signed the treaty with Israel. Mr. Mubarak has attempted to repair Cairo's standing among the Arab states, but some Arab leaders have said he must first denounce the Camp David pact.

"I don't want to join the Arab League again if it is a problem," Mr. Mubarak said. "We respect our commitments and we never change under any circumstances."

Mr. Mubarak also said he would return Egypt's ambassador to the Soviet Union "when it's convenient for me," but said he was not seeking to move away from the United States.

"I would like to keep normal relations with all countries all over the world," Mr. Mubarak said. "To have normal relations with the Soviet Union doesn't affect my special relationship with the United States under any circumstances."

Mr. Mubarak accused Israel of violating the Camp David accords,



Hosni Mubarak

negotiated by his predecessor the late President Anwar Sadat, by annexing the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem and by "freezing" Palestinian autonomy talks by insisting they be held in occupied Jerusalem.

He said Israel "is violating the Camp David accord every single day."

Mr. Mubarak also repeated his call for the United States to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which he called "the only representative of the Palestinians."

Israel has insisted that the United States not deal with the PLO.

## Israel bans Arab farmers from Beit Jan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli authorities have banned Arab farmers from the village of Beit Jan in Galilee, north of the occupied Palestine, from cultivating their fields.

Reports reaching here said that Israeli army patrols blocked all roads leading to the "Zaboud" region where the fields lie, in a bid to stop the farmers and villagers from reaching their land, estimated in thousands of dunams.

Faced with this arbitrary action, thousands of villages headed towards their fields, but were stopped by the Israelis which led to a clash between the two sides resulting in several Arabs being injured, the reports said.

They said that an atmosphere of tension is now prevailing in the region due to "Israel's insistence on its oppressive measures against the Arabs and the local inhabitants' resistance to these measures."

The so-called "green patrols" who are carrying out Israel's orders have been formed by former Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon in 1977, when he was minister of agriculture.

Their objective is to force the Arabs to abandon their agricultural lands so as to pave the way for more Israeli settlements in the Arab region.

## Arafat in S. Arabia

RIYADH (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived in the eastern Saudi city of Dhahran Monday for talks with King Fahd, officials of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said.

The PLO officials flew in from Amman where he held talks to King Hussein and Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat about a joint approach to Middle East peace.

The PLO officials would give no detail on Mr. Arafat's talks with the Saudi monarch who is in the eastern region to launch industrial projects.

Mr. Arafat's visit to the kingdom, the PLO's main financial backer, is the first since he came out of the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli last December.

In Amman Mr. Arafat had also met Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri and visiting Chinese

President Li Xianmin during his two-day stay.

Mr. Arafat told journalists Sunday his talks with the Jordanian officials had been in continuation of discussions on a co-ordinated approach by Jordan and the PLO to the Middle East peace process.

He said all problems had been solved, and he was very satisfied with the results of the talks.

Mr. Arafat was expected back in Amman after a meeting in North Yemen next week of the military council of his Faich commando group, the PLO's largest commando organisation.

Mr. Arafat was seen off at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Shawkat Mahmud, on the Jordanian side and on the Palestinian side by Mr.



Yasser Arafat  
Hamid Abu Sittah, Dr. Hanna Naser, members of the PLO Executive Committee. Brigadier Abdul Razzaq Al Yahya, Mr. Salim Shahin and Lieutenant Colonel Mohammad Qudus, commander of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) in Jordan.

## GCC members to attend summit

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) would meet Sunday without announcing any new mediation bid between warring Iran and Iraq.

GCC Secretary General Abdullah Bisara told a press conference the Gulf group was not preparing a new mediation bid between the warring countries.

But the Qatar Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Ahmad Ibn Seif Al Thani, told reporters that the Gulf states will attend the Arab League foreign ministers

conference, scheduled for Tuesday in Baghdad to explore avenues of peace between Iran and Iraq.

Asked if the Baghdad conference would evolve a new mediation effort between the warring sides, the Qatari minister said "it will be merely a conference." He refused to elaborate.

He expressed hopes that all Arab League member countries will attend the Baghdad conference, apparently alluding to Syria and Libya which have sided with Iran against Iraq.

Arab diplomatic sources here meanwhile said that "crucial talks" were underway in Algiers between Iranian Vice Premier Iftikhar Djarbouni Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Vellayati and Algerian leaders on ways of bringing the Gulf war to an end.

These sources said that the Iranian and Algerian officials also were discussing a plan to rebuild the war-shattered economies of both Iraq and Iran, when the war comes to an end.

The same sources said earlier in the day that the Gulf foreign ministers were to deliberate the feasibility of launching a fresh mediation bid jointly with Algeria between the two belligerents.

## Sudanese rebels release German woman, son

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Sudanese guerrillas have freed a pregnant West German woman and her 18-month-old son in Ethiopia after holding them more than four weeks, an authoritative source said Monday.

The source, who has been involved in negotiations but declined to be identified, said in a telephone interview from Addis Ababa, that Ursula Morson "is

here and in good health."

Her infant son Lloyd is "fine — same as the mother," said another source, also in contact with Ethiopian officials. There appeared to be no ill effects from the kidnapping ordeal for them other than fatigue, she went on.

The informant, who said Ethiopian authorities requested that she not identify herself, said Mrs. Morson and her child were bro-

ught to an undisclosed hospital in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, on Sunday evening.

The West German embassy in the Kenyan capital said it received word that Mrs. Morson had arrived in Ethiopia but not yet handed over to Bonn's ambassador to Addis Ababa, Rudiger Von Pachhel.

"We hope the handing over takes place tomorrow (Tuesday)," said an embassy official here. "It looks better than before."

Mrs. Morson, 34, and her son were taken hostage on Feb. 10 along with her husband, pilot Gwynne Morson, 37, of Kenya, three other foreigners by southern Sudanese rebels at Sobat, Sudan, site of a construction camp for the Jonglei Canal project near Malakal.

## Imminent Israeli withdrawal in Lebanon looks unlikely

By Ethan Bronner  
Reuters

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Gloom and indecision have descended upon the Israeli government after its policy failure in Lebanon and officials now rule out any imminent pullback of the harassed occupation forces in South Lebanon.

Never have Israelis sounded so tentative and uncertain about Lebanon. "We must think carefully before acting," "there are no miracle cures," "We're going to wait until things clarify," are the sort of phrases being uttered.

Seemingly afraid to commit further its time, and watching this week's Lebanese reconciliation talks in Switzerland. A brief statement after Sunday's weekly cabinet session did not even mention redeploying the army and the usual briefing for reporters was cancelled.

Since March 5, when Beirut abrogated last April's Israel-Lebanon troop withdrawal agreement, ministers have repeatedly declared Israel no longer has obligations to others in South Lebanon and is free to take whatever military measures it needs to ensure the security of its northern border.

What has emerged in public statements and press leaks, is disagreement in the cabinet over the

next military move.

Confusion

Two hardliners, Ariel Sharon and Yuval Neeman, do not even want a pullback and have said the army should stay where it is, on the so-called Awali Line.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said in a recent radio interview: "Israel's actions in Lebanon derive from its defence and political interests. If these interests change, and they do change from time to time, then Israel's positions have to change as well."

Some analysts say the constant emphasis on flexibility is a cover for confusion. Officials acknowledge that Israel has seriously misread the situation in Lebanon on several occasions since it invaded its northern neighbour in June, 1982.

It banked on a strong pro-Israeli government taking control in Beirut. But, as last week's abrogation showed, it was sorely disappointed.

As recently as December top-ranking officials were telling journalists in background briefings that Syria was doomed in Lebanon. Their attitude was that a combination of U.S. backing for President Amin Gemayel, Israeli air raids and splits in the Lebanese opposition meant Damascus could not get what it wanted.

But the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Beirut to ships off

shore and the end of the accord with Israel were exactly what Syria wanted and the authorities have had to admit failure.

"Syria won a victory"

"The Syrians won a victory which cannot be ignored and whose lesson must be learned," Uri Lubrani, co-ordinator of activities in Lebanon, said in a newspaper interview published on Friday.

"The Syrian interest in Lebanon is not in the military."

### NEWS ANALYSIS

anion and Lebanon's economic dependence on Syria are inextricably greater than the Israeli interest in Lebanon and the Lebanese connection to Israel.

Asked when the army would move south from its present position north of Sidon along the Awali River, Mr. Lubrani avoided the question and said simply: "I am not at all sure that we will succeed in achieving the objective of preventing hostile actions in the future."

This was a reference to the fact that Israel's greatest concern is that Palestinian commandos, evicted by the Israeli invasion, will return to South Lebanon, once again threatening the town and communities near Israel's northern border.

Other advisers to the government say privately that they are exhausted from their largely fruitless efforts to form ties with the local Shi'ite population in the south.

"The problem is that we have two contradictory needs in South Lebanon right now: To guarantee the security of the troops that are there and to convince the Shi'ites that we want to be good neighbours," one well-placed official commented.

### Closing bridges

"Security for the troops means closing bridges, long lines at checkpoints and other measures that anger the locals. We have become the occupiers and have made little progress in building good relations there," the official said.

But the loss of more than 570 lives and of billions of dollars spent in the Lebanon operation and occupation have brought heavy public pressure on the government to reduce Israeli military presence there.

"There is no need to keep divisions tied down, and our best military minds incessantly occupied with the military threat to Israel from the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation)," Mr. Hirsch Goodman, the Jerusalem Post's defence correspondent, commented last week.

The redeployment options have been known for some time and

most officials believe a decision is likely within the next three months.

All the options envisage a withdrawal to the south along the coast, especially away from the heavily populated town of Sidon where Israeli troops have suffered the most casualties.

In the eastern sector, where Israeli and Syrian troops face each other, there is unlikely to be any change. Israel has a strong bargaining card there — its artillery is dug in within easy range of Damascus.

Whether the coastal move will be to the Zaharani River or further south to the Litani River or somewhere in between is unclear.

What is clear is that Israel is not about to withdraw completely from the area, a move advocated by the Labour opposition and favoured by more than half the public, according to a recent poll.

Chief of Staff Moshe Levy said in parliament that the army could not be pulled out of Lebanon in the foreseeable future for military reasons.

But opposition leader Shimon Peres said on television that Israel should pull back to the international border and patrol Lebanon's coast and skies. He said that through the army of the late Major Saad Haddad, Israel could maintain intelligence in South Lebanon and to watch for a return of the PLO.

## Reagan, Shultz campaign against moving U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz are urging congressional Republicans to work against legislation that would require the U.S. embassy in Israel to move from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The administration is warning that the proposals not only would infringe on the constitutional separation of powers but also possibly provoke Arab extremists into anti-American violence.

A senate bill to move the U.S. embassy to Jerusalem has been introduced by Democratic Senator Daniel P. Moynihan and has 34 co-sponsors. There are 180 co-sponsors of a similar House of Representatives measure introduced by Republican Ben Gilman and Democrat Tom Lantos.

In a letter last week to Republican Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Shultz said the proposal "raises very serious separation-of-powers questions."

"The location of our embassy is an exercise of the president's exclusive constitutional responsibilities to conduct diplomacy and to determine the country's recognition policy," he said.

The issue involved in this legislation is therefore, in our view, beyond the scope of legislative action.

A senate aide, speaking only on condition he not be identified, also said that Mr. Shultz warned that the proposed embassy move could anger Arabs because of the political and religious significance

Jerusalem has to the Muslim World.

The aide said Mr. Shultz's letter reiterated reservations expressed by administration witnesses at a committee hearing on Feb. 25 but did so "in a little stronger terms."

Last Wednesday, Mr. Reagan raised the issue with House Republican leader Robert Michel during a telephone call that included discussion of unrelated topics, according to an aide to Mr. Michel.

This aide said he did not know whether Mr. Michel would make the embassy bill a party issue in the House, but he added that Mr. Michel suggested to a meeting of House Republicans that "members be a little cautious on this bill."

## Frenchman sentenced for aiding PLO

TEL AVIV (AP) — A young French school teacher was sentenced Monday to four years in prison after being convicted by a three-judge panel of aiding the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in a plot to blow up a Tel Aviv skyscraper.

The Tel Aviv district court found Henri Eichholtzer, 28, guilty of "assisting the enemy in its war against Israel" in an unsuccessful scheme to bomb the 36-storey Shalom Tower, which houses government offices and a

department store in downtown Tel Aviv.

Mr. Eichholtzer's lawyer, Roland Roth, said he had expected a much heavier sentence and would not appeal. The sentence is to include eight months Mr. Eichholtzer has spent in jail since he was arrested last July. The charge on which he was convicted carried a maximum sentence of life imprisonment or death.

Mr. Eichholtzer comes from the French town of Hirsingue near Colmar. He was accused of taking

photographs of the Shalom Tower in 1978 and giving them to PLO members.

In a written deposition made public last September, Mr. Eichholtzer admitted taking the photographs but said he did not know the PLO wanted them in order to plant bombs in the building.

Mr. Eichholtzer's involvement in the PLO plot was discovered from documents in PLO archives captured by Israeli troops in Beirut.

## TV & RADIO

| JORDAN TELEVISION                                 | BBC WORLD SERVICE   |
|---|---|
| 630, 720, 1413 KHz                                | 6600 Newcast 06:30 Rock back the Clock 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Antler Robinson 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newcast 08:30 Anything for a Laugh 08:40 World News 08:50 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Antler Robinson 09:45 The World Today 10:00 World News 10:30 Reflections 10:45 After Hours 10:50 The Friday Mander 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Alexis Korner's Rhythms and Blues 12:00 Discovery 12:30 A Night to Remember 13:00 World News 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Newcast 14:15 Women of the World 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:30 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Network U.K. 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Sherlock Holmes 17:00 Radio Newcast 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Talking about Music 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:00 Scotland This Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:30 Nature Notebook 20:40 The Farming World 21:00 Outlook: News Summary 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:55 Let There Be Drama 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Alexis Korner's Rhythms and Blues 22:45 Women of the World 23:15 Letters from London 23:25 Paperback Quiz 23:30 Musical Memories of Evelyn Barbin 24:00 World News 24:00 The World Today 06:25 Scotland This Week 06:30 Financial News 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 06:50 World News 06:59 Commentary 07:15 After Hours 07:30 Meridian |
| RADIO JORDAN                                      | VOICE OF AMERICA  |
| 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW | 11925 and 13210 KHz   |
| 07:00 Light Music                                 | VOA Morning News on the news summary, daily business and medicine, sports   |
| 07:30 News Desk                                   | VOA editorial and world and news roundups, documentary  |
| 08:00 Morning Show                                | VOA features 1700 News 17:10 17:30 Social English News features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus  |
| 08:30 News Summary                                |   |
| 09:00 Morning Show                                |   |
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| 23:00 Morning Show                                |   |
| 23:30 News Summary                                |   |
| 24:00 Morning Show                                |   |

## WHAT'S GOING ON

| TODAY'S EVENTS   | EXHIBITIONS  |
|--|--|
| * Turkish handicrafts, paintings, copper work and glass are exhibition at the Sun Rock Hotel.  | * "Multiple" an Italian exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre at 6:00 p.m. |
| * "Photos" by Samer Tabbaa at the Alia Art Gallery at 5:00 p.m.  | * "Artificial flower exhibition at the Turkish Cultural Centre.              |
| * "Festival du Film Policier" starts at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.  |  |
| FILM   | CULTURAL CENTRES   |
| Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267   | American Centre Tel. 44371   |
| American Centre Tel. 44371   | British Council Tel. 36147-8   |
| French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009  | Goethe Institute Tel. 41993  |
| Goethe Institute Tel. 41993  | Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 44203  |
| Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 24049   | Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 39777   |
| Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665192   | Husa Youth City Tel. 667181  |
| Husa Youth City Tel. 667181  | Y.W.C.A. Tel. 41793  |
| Y.W.C.A. Tel. 41793  | Y.M.W.A. Tel. 664251   |
| Y.M.W.A. Tel. 664251   | Amman Municipal Library Tel. 36111   |
| University of Jordan Library Tel. 843355   |  |
| MUSEUMS  | CHURCHES   |
| Folklore Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.                    | St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 24390.                               |
| Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Ota (C.A. 180). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. | Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Tel. 23541.                      |
| Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists.   | Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Leventeh, 37440.              |
|  | Armenian Catholic Church Astarafeh, 71331.                                   |
|  | Armenian Orthodox Church Astarafeh, 75261.                                   |
|  | St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Astarafeh, 71751.                       |
| PRAYER TIMES   |  |
| 06:25 Fajr   |  |
| 07:05 Sunrise  |  |
| 11:46 Dhuhr  |  |
| 15:06 Asr  |  |
| 19:06 Maghrib  |  |
|  | Isa  |

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

| AMMAN AIRPORT  | MARITIME TRAFFIC  |
|--|---|
| This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified. | Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port on 12/31/1984: |
| ARRIVALS   | DEPARTURES  |
| 07:05 Cairo (MS)   | 08:45 Cairo (RJ)  |
| 08:05 Aqaba (RJ)   | 09:00 Damascus (Frankfurt) (LH)                         |
| 09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  | 09:00 Cairo (MS)  |
| 09:30 Kuwait (Tunisair Air)  | 10:30 Tripoli (RJ)                                      |
| 09:45 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)   | 10:45 Cairo, Tunis (Tunisair Air)                       |
| 10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)   | 11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)                             |
| 10:40 Kuwait (RJ)  | 11:50 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)                           |
| 10:50 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)   | 12:10 Cairo (RJ)  |
| 10:55 Athens (O.A.)  | 12:10 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)                              |
| 11:00 Amsterdam (KLM)  | 12:30 Rome, Madrid (RJ)                                 |
| 11:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)  | 12:45 Athens (RJ)                                       |
| 11:30 Frankfurt, Damascus (RJ)   | 13:00 Cairo (RJ)  |
| 11:35 London, Paris (RJ)   | 13:00 Kuwait (RJ)                                       |
| 12:00 Tripoli (RJ)   | 13:30 Baghdad (LA)                                      |
| 12:05 Athens (O.A.)  | 13:30 Cairo (MS)  |
| 12:40 Rome, Damascus (Alitalia)  | 14:00 Cairo (RJ)  |
| 12:45 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)   | 14:30 Cairo (RJ)  |
| 13:00 Cairo (RJ)   | 14:30 Kuwait (RJ)                                       |
| 13:05 Baghdad (RJ)   | 15:00 Kuwait (RJ)                                       |
| 13:30 Athens (O.A.)  | 15:30 Baghdad (LA)                                      |
| 13:30 Rome, Madrid (RJ)  | 16:00 Cairo (MS)  |
| 14:00 Cairo (RJ)   | 16:15 Baghdad (RJ)                                      |
| 14:30 Cairo (RJ)   | 16:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)                             |
| 15:00 Kuwait (RJ)  | 16:30 Cairo (RJ)  |
| 15:30 Baghdad (LA)   | 16:30 Bangkok (RJ)                                      |
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| 22:00 Cairo (RJ)   |   |
| 22:30 Kuwait (RJ)  | </  |



## Jordan goes to the polls for the first time in 17 years



1. School classrooms turned into polling stations
2. Women leave their house chores behind as they gathered for voting
3. Kids enjoy a day off school
4. Balqa Mayor Mohammad Al Khatib talking with voters outside Salt Secondary School
5. Traffic jams build up as voters' queues extend to the streets

6. Old and young cast votes alike
7. As voters get busy, the younger generation dream of their future turn
8. A day of pride for women voters
9. An enthusiastic search for names
10. A close scrutiny of the ballot paper

## King, Chinese president return from Aqaba visit

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian and his accompanying delegation returned here from Aqaba Monday afternoon after a two-day visit there during which they toured the city's archaeological sites and development projects.

President Xiannian, his wife, the accompanying delegation and the mission of honour accompanying took a sea trip in the Gulf of Aqaba where they saw at first hand the economic importance of the port to Jordan and to the region.

Meanwhile, Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, Vice-Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade

Zheng Tuobin and members of the guest delegation, accompanied by Jordanian Ambassador in Peking Kamal Al Hmoud, Monday visited the Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company (JFIC) factory.

The Chinese delegation were briefed by JFIC officials on the progress of production and marketing of the fertiliser which, the

Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said is one of the major Jordanian economic achievements in the south.

They also watched one of ships docking at the port to be loaded with Jordanian fertiliser for export to China.

Later, the Chinese president's wife, Madame Lin Jiamai Monday visited the Princess Haya Hospital in Aqaba where she toured the various sections of the hospital and got acquainted with the services which the hospital provides for the city and the neighbouring areas.

Accompanying Madame Lin on this tour was Mrs. Khawlah Abu Odeh, a member of the accompanying mission of honour.

## Cold spell to continue in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The country is still under the influence of a cold air mass which crossed the area from central Europe and led to rapid decline in temperatures, rain and generally cold weather, according to spokesman for the Meteorological Department.

He also told the Jordan Times that the weather will remain cold with the chance of isolated scattered showers.

Meanwhile, the department said that the quantities of rain which fell in the country over the past 24 hours up until 8:00 a.m. Monday in millimetres were as follows: Amman Airport 0.2, University of Jordan 1.8, Na'our 1.0, North Mazar 4.0, Irbid 12.4, Ramtha 3.4, Turra 3.0, Thneibi 8.5, Samar 12.0, Ras Munif 8.4, Ajloun 4.4, Jerash 4.0, North Shuna 4.7, Wadi Al Yabes 1.8, Bal'ama 1.0 and in Rabbah 0.1 millimetres.

## Trade declines in first half of 1983

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign trade, in both the export and import sectors, fell during the first six months of 1983.

During that time, national imports fell to JD 80,400,000 from JD 104,500,000 during the same period in 1982, a drop of 23 per cent.

Industrial exports also fell from JD 47,900,000 during the first six months of 1982 to JD 33,700,000 during the same period of 1983, or a decline of 29.6 per cent.

Industrial exports formed 61.2 per cent of the total figure for national exports excluding phosphate.

The latter formed 31.5 per cent of the country's total national exports during that period.

Excluding phosphates, 78.5 per cent of those exports went to Arab countries.

Also, during the first six months of 1983, the cost of imports fell to JD 528,900,000 as compared to JD 555,500,000 during the same period in 1982, a decline of 49 per cent.

Imports consisted of consumer products, which were priced at JD 162,000,000 or 30.6 per cent of total imports, foodstuffs at JD 64,500,000 or 12.2 per cent of the total imports, and luxury goods at JD 153,500,000 or 29 per cent of the total imports.

As a result of such shifts in foreign trade, the trade balance registered a deficit of JD 448,500,000 during the first six months of 1983 in comparison with JD 451,000,000 during the same period of 1982.

## Amman to build new central market place

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Municipality is planning to build a new central market place in Amman on a 500-dunum area, according to a municipality spokesman.

He said that the new central market will be in charge of distributing vegetables and fruit to various regions and for selling livestock and meat.

It will also have a modern slaughter house adjoining as well as maintenance workshops and an hotel.

At present the municipality is negotiating a loan from the World Bank through the National Planning Council, the spokesman added.

The project will cost at least JD 12 million, and work on the designs will probably start before the end of this year, he said.

According to the spokesman, the new market place will be set up within the boundaries of Abu Alanda town south of here, and the present central market will instead serve as a local market place.

## Royal Decree approves new list of appointments

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the appointment of Mr. Awwad Al Khalidi as an ambassador at the foreign ministry to take effect on his return to the ministry, according to a report in Al Ra'i daily Arabic newspaper.

Mr. Hani Tubbarah, adds the report, has been appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Kingdom.

The decree, Al Ra'i goes on to report, also approved the appointment of Mr. Walid Tash as secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry.

According to the decree, Jordan's ambassador to Italy, Mr. Tayseer Tougan, and Jordan's ambassador to India, Mr. Mohammad Ali Khurma, will be transferred to the ministry as of April 1, the report added.

## Ministry licences twelve new industrial concerns

AMMAN (J.T.) — Twelve new industrial concerns with a capital of about JD 700,000 were licensed by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism during a meeting held Sunday at the ministry, under the chairmanship of Under-Secretary of Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani,

according to Al Ra'i.

The industries licensed include factories to process bran, to make: Plastic covers for plastic houses; biscuits; sweets; soap, and floor tiles, in addition to recreational and teaching games for children.

These establishments, which also include a bakery, Al Ra'i said, will employ 300 workers.

## Bank credit on increase

AMMAN (J.T.) — Credit facilities granted by commercial banks until the end of December of last year totalled JD 1,030,922,000 while in the same period in 1982 it totalled JD 887,171,000.

Of last year's total figure, JD 65,434,000 were granted to municipalities and other institutions, JD 25,626,000 to the agricultural sector, JD 20,542,000 to the mining sector and JD 118,428,000 to the industrial sector, according to the monthly statistical report issued by the Central Bank of Jordan.

Also, according to the same report, credit facilities granted until the end of December 1983 to the trade sector totalled JD 276,650,000 while JD 271,345,000 was granted to the

construction sector.

Transport services sector was granted credit facilities of JD 50,483,000, while the tourist, hotel and restaurant sector was granted JD 25,683,000.

However, credit facilities granted to financial institutions totalled JD 25,637,000, while those granted to individuals and professional people totalled JD 108,096,000.

Other credit facilities granted until the end of December 1983 totalled JD 42,998,000. From the Central Bank's report, it becomes apparent that credit facilities granted to the general trade sector were less in 1983 than in 1982, while credit facilities granted to all other sectors increased in 1983 compared to 1982.

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# Jordan Times

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## China, Jordan on right path

CHINESE President Li Xiannian today concludes a fruitful visit to Jordan during which China and the Kingdom affirmed their friendly ties and paved the way for stronger bilateral relations.

Jordan's concern to strengthen ties with China is consistent with both the line of Non-Alignment, which Jordan is following, and with its dedication and commitment to the Palestinian cause.

China has always shown a consistent and principled support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the just struggle of the Arab countries to regain the Israeli occupied Arab territories.

Thus, consolidating relations with China is in line with our appreciation of its role as a major power that supports the Arab causes. Moreover, the president's visit comes at a time when Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are merging efforts to canvass international support for securing a total withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied territories as a prerequisite to establishing a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East.

In this respect China, being the major power it is, can play an effective role in international efforts to achieve a peaceful solution for the Palestinian problem.

An affirmative Chinese stance is in itself a pressure on the U.S. and other countries to adopt an even-handed policy in the Middle East. A greater involvement by China in efforts to bring peace to this area is also in line with Chinese policy to prevent confrontation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. After all, success in achieving permanent stability in the Middle East is essential to world peace and we look for China to maintain its drive to achieve it.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Complete a job well done

THOUSANDS OF people in the East Bank go to the polls Monday to elect eight representatives for the Lower House of Parliament. The by-election demonstrates the face of democracy which has always characterised this country, and therefore, places new responsibilities on the people and their representatives in parliament. The government, which has supervised the registration of voters and now conducts the election, has been successful in executing its task in a smooth and orderly manner and in a very calm atmosphere. It has been neutral in the process with the purpose of ensuring free and open elections and representation in parliament that really reflects the will of the electorate.

The government has done its job, and now the people are expected to do their share of the task and act in a responsible manner that demonstrates the citizens' awareness and respect of discipline and law. We hope that all eligible voters will exercise their constitutional right to vote and so help the government in implementing its enormous tasks. When the government and people co-operate in this way the results of the by-election will lead to further deepening of the meanings of democracy.

#### Al Dustour: Fulfil your share

THE ELECTION campaign reaches a climax Monday with the voters casting ballots to choose eight new members for the Lower House of Parliament. Voters decide on their choice after hearing, reading or learning about the manifesto of each of the candidates and their programmes for the future. The campaign was somewhat heated as one could have guessed from the slogans, posters and advertisements appearing in the newspapers. This reflects the people's thirst for resuming democratic rule and parliamentary life in Jordan.

Those who win the people's mandate are expected to implement or at least try to carry out their promises and their programmes. Those who fail have no doubt contributed towards the success of the democratic experience and succeeded in presenting a true picture of their country with its people exercising their right to free elections.

For its part, the government has done its share by being neutral and not interfering in the registration or the voting processes and so contributed towards making a true representation of people in parliament.

The people should also help in the process by participating in the election in an orderly and disciplined manner that would further enhance our confidence in parliamentary rule and promote democracy.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Confidence and optimism

NEARLY HALF a million people in the East Bank are expected to vote Monday to choose eight new members for the Lower House of Parliament. The elections, held in four governorates, mark a return to full parliamentary life in Jordan for the first time since 1967. The by-elections are in line with policies drawn up by His Majesty King Hussein who urged the people in urban, rural and badia regions to exercise their right to vote and present Jordan in its true democratic image.

The spate of rivalry among candidates reflected in the posters, slogans and newspapers reflect the people's enthusiasm for a return to parliamentary life.

In the heat of the elections one should not forget women's rights and role. Women, according to the Constitution, have the right to elect; and we welcome their participation to exercise this right and to promote the meaning of democracy in our country. We hope that the participation of all eligible voters in the by-elections will help Jordan move forth with self-confidence and optimistic look towards the future.

# America is the problem, not the solution

By Rami G. Khouri

I read a news story in the New York Times a few days ago that I must share with you, though I am still not very sure of exactly what the story meant. But never mind; there can only be good things happening in the world when Walter Mondale seems firmly on the road to defeat in the American presidential primary season. You see, Walter Mondale is just about the worst thing that has been created on the Lord's earth, and the prospect of his running as the Democratic Party's presidential nominee this year was frightening. Well, it seems this is less likely to happen now, given his several successive defeats at the hand of Gary Hart. I am delighted, because Walter Mondale is a snake, when it comes to morality, and for the American people to cut him back down to size is the best thing that has happened in America since the Boston Tea Party re-affirmed the American principle of no taxation without representation. To the American people, and especially to those people who have participated in Democratic Party primaries and caucuses to date, I tip my hat in admiration and respect.

But this is just a sidelight. I only wanted to record in public a little cheer from the Arab World for the capacity of the American nation and political system to flush out rats when they try to sneak into the circles of power.

What I want to talk about is the New York Times article I read. It quoted unnamed senior Reagan administration officials as saying that the United States is embarking on a new strategy in the Middle East (this is the second week of March, so it's time for the third new American Mideast strategy of the year, I suppose). That strategy, the article said, is "to build closer ties with Israel and Jordan as well as between those two neighbouring countries." It aims to capitalise on "increased Jordanian fears" of Syria and "inklings of growing sentiment for compromise with Israel". The article quoted the administration official as saying the strategy was "to help King Hussein solve his problems", which were described as security problems with Syria and negotiating problems with Israel. This is supposed to be the start of building a coalition of Arab "moderates" against Syria and Iran, to include Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia, loosely working in co-ordination with Israel and the United States.

This may seem to you, as it does to me, to be extraordinary stuff, even the stuff of fairy tales. But it is not a joke or a fairy tale. It is the real policy of a real superpower based on its real perceptions of how things

stand at the moment in the Middle East.

It is also, in my view, one of the most dangerous and colossal misunderstandings of political and psychological realities in the Arab World ever to be manifested by Washington.

Washington is going to help King Hussein solve his problems by giving Jordan arms and nudging it towards an unpolluted alliance with Israel, to ward off threatening Syria and Iran? And by giving Jordan arms it expects King Hussein to negotiate with Israel over the future of the West Bank?

This is a ludicrous assumption on both counts. It fails to appreciate that the real threat to any Arab leader is not necessarily the short-term military rumblings of powerful ideological pressures. The greatest threat facing Jordan today, I would suggest, would be a closer military association and identification with the United States — or precisely the kind of association that the Reagan administration seems anxious to promote by having unnamed senior officials telling the press of their intentions.

For three years, the Reagan administration, first under Secretary of State Alexander Haig and now under the existing foreign policy team, has been trying foolishly to brush aside the awesome contradiction that

comes with America's role as the financier and military lifeline of Israel, and its parallel desire to promote better ties with the so-called "moderate" Arabs. The Americans tried to use the threat of the Soviets as a rallying cry around which Arabs and Israelis could join hands and use American weapons to repel the Communist advance into the Middle East. That approach flopped dramatically, as it became clear that the biggest threat to the moderate Arabs were not Russia, but rather an identification with an America that funded and generally seemed to acquiesce in the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon.

Then the Americans changed their focus, saying the real threat to the Arabs was Syrian and Iranian radicalism, and only a combination of American guns, Israeli power and moderate Arab co-operation would repel this threat.

This is a phoney, bogus argument, offered by American politicians who are either plain stupid in Herulean proportions, or naive to the point of irresponsibility. It is true that in the short term, Syrian and Iranian excesses do pose a problem for many Arab states who would rather not see the area gravitate towards ideological extremes or split into superpower spheres of influence.

But the big problems facing the moderate Arabs do not stem mainly from Damascus or Tehran; they stem mainly from an escalating American-Israeli disregard for the real peace impulses of the majority of Arabs, for a peace based on equal rights between Israelis and Palestinians. The greatest threat to Arab moderation comes from American political immobility and financial generosity towards Israel, combined with Israeli military excesses in the area. The disfranchisement of the Palestinians came 35 years before Syrian or Iranian radicalism. The Israeli occupation of Arab lands long predates Soviet penetration of the Middle East. The trend of virtually unlimited American military, economic and political support for Israel, and, by association, for Israel's conquests in the region, is itself the single greatest threat to the stability of moderate Arab leadership trying to keep anger, frustration and anti-American emotions of their people from breaking out into violent political expression.

Jordan is not Iran, and King Hussein is not the Shah, or Sadat. It is an unrealistic, preposterous and uninviting role that Jordan is being asked to play by holding America in one hand and Israel in the other and marching into an anti-Soviet, anti-Syrian and anti-

Iranian crusade.

Jordan has had many, many opportunities to break Arab ranks and negotiate for the West Bank with Israel. Why has Jordan never done so?

Why has Jordan consistently called for Soviet involvement in a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace negotiation? Why has Jordan repeatedly tried and still tried to come up with a joint programme with the PLO to pave the way for a negotiated solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict? Why does Jordan continue to diversify its security arrangements and arms purchases away from its traditional heavy reliance on the United States? Why has Jordan bought Soviet arms in recent years?

So, Washington thinks Jordan has some "problems" and wants to help King Hussein solve them? It can start by recognising that most of the problems of Jordan and the other moderate Arabs emanate from the enormous intellectual confusion and political insensitivity of Washington's Middle East policies themselves. Once the Americans can appreciate that they are more a part of our problem than a means to its solution, we may be able to start doing something collectively to resolve the threats that face all the people of the Middle East.

## Time for new Geneva talks on the Mideast

By David Steel

LONDON — The final collapse of orderly government in Lebanon is a tragedy for that beautiful country and its talented people. But the tragedy that has befallen Lebanon may yet prove the spur to a long-term settlement of Middle East problems. Lebanese leaders told me in Beirut three years ago that their country was the cockpit of the wider struggle in the region, and sadly, so it has proved to be, for the intransigence of the various parties has led to its virtual destruction as an independent state.

The latest stage in the saga began when the Israelis invaded Lebanon in June 1982, after the shooting of their ambassador in London, Shlomo Argov, by a member from the Abu Nidal group. Ignoring United Nations resolutions, and international opinion, the Israelis pressed on to Beirut, and during their occupation the appalling massacres at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps occurred. Argov himself, a doughty defender of his country's cause, and cruelly crippled, has now issued statements critical of the behaviour of the government he served with such distinction.

The failure of the United States administration to restrain the hand of Israel at that, and subsequent points, has severely reduced American influence in the area as a whole. When Lebanon's President Amin Gemayel visited Washington before Christmas, to get support for the alteration of the terms of last May's agreement between Israel and Lebanon, he was given short shrift by the United States. He then passed through London on his way home, to meet with leaders of Britain's political parties, and told me that he was anxious that support for the now-defunct multinational force be maintained.

Yet that support became steadily more difficult, as President Gemayel was himself unable to acknowledge the demands of the Muslim majority for a greater say in the running of Lebanon, and failed to make any progress towards the withdrawal of either Israeli or Syrian troops from his country. If any peacekeeping force is to be re-established in Lebanon, to supervise such withdrawal, it must be a broadly based force, under the United Nations Organisation, and one which has a stronger mandate than the UNIFIL forces have so far been given in South Lebanon.

The prospect of Syria and Israel fighting over the carcass of Lebanon cannot be ruled out. Each has its own allies within the country. The Soviet Union has been arming Syria, while the United States has been doing the same for Israel. Each has always had an expansionist eye on at least part of Lebanon.

But war in the Middle East is in nobody's interest. So it is just possible that the two superpowers have, for the first time in several years, a real interest in trying to secure peace in the region. It was over a decade ago that President Carter talked of a conference at Geneva, a hammer out of peace agreement backed by both the Soviet Union and the United States. The time may now be ripe to revive the proposal, acknowledging that the Palestinians must be represented in the proceedings: I am slightly heartened

by my visit last month to Moscow, where, at one meeting, I was told with remarkable candour "Soviet policy in the Middle East is in a muddle." Well, so also is that of the United States. Out of two muddles, can some progress come?

The first task is to get agreement on abandoning aggressive intent. "The Zionist dream of Israel occupying all the biblical lands" is offensive both to the Arab World, and to sensible Israeli opinion. The charter of the Palestine Liberation Organisation threatens the extinction of Israel.

The reality is different. The mainstream political parties in Israel want to exist at peace with their neighbours, within secure borders, (although there are many groups and individuals who argue an expansionist role for Israel). PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, in his meeting with my colleagues and me in Damascus in 1980, would not give explicit recognition to the state of Israel, but admitted that this was the card he was willing to play at the end of a peace settlement process.

Central to any negotiations must be the recognition of the need for a Palestinian state to be set up in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and for the PLO, as organised representatives of Palestinian opinion, worldwide, to be included in the discussions. President Reagan's plan is for a more limited autonomy on the West Bank, in accordance with the views of many Israeli politicians. But unless he accepts that the autonomy should be capable of becoming absolute, and unless, like the European powers in their Venice declaration, he accepts a role for the PLO in the negotiations, I do not see how his plan can progress.

Arafat summed up his attitude in seeking a political, rather than a military, solution by saying: "We are stateless and homeless. We have suffered too much. None of us wants other generations to live as we have suffered... We will never accept a solution without a sovereign state. There will never be a solution, never stability, no security, unless and until the Palestinians regain their right." Any solution must allow the population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, through a free vote, to choose either merely federation with Jordan, (which might be a sensible solution) or independence. We in the outside world cannot dictate limitations to their freedom of choice.

The reckless policies of the Israeli government, contrary to international law, notably in continuing the establishment of settlements on the West Bank, have drawn worldwide criticism. "Security" for Israel can never be in purely military terms alone. Real security must lie in being accepted as an orderly neighbour. Nevertheless, so small and vulnerable is the territory that some real international guarantees must be given, backed by a policing presence in such sensitive strategic areas as the Golan Heights. This is where the role of the superpowers is vital, returning Israel to her pre-1967 boundaries, but creating genuine demilitarised zones around her, will not be easy, but it can, and must be achieved, with authoritative backing from the Soviet Union and the United States. — Arab News, Jeddah.

## Hart was born for television, television made for Hart

By Bruce Russell  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — When Gary Hart is not on television, little marks him out as a frontrunner in the race for the White House.

Stiff, withdrawn and sparing with his smile, the Colorado senator is intense and extremely serious in conversation with reporters.

Yet it is Sen. Hart's good fortune that all this changes the moment he steps before a television camera. That good fortune may carry him to the Democratic presidential nomination and perhaps even help him beat President Reagan in November.

His main opponents in the Democratic caucuses and primary elections are not so blessed.

Former Vice-President Walter Mondale's baggy eyes can often make him look tired. Space hero and Ohio Senator John Glenn looks shrunken and seems to squint when he is on television. Jesse Jackson, a Baptist minister, at times appears to preach.

But when 47-year-old Hart steps in front of the camera his stiffness makes him seem tall, self-controlled and dramatic. Occasional smiles and a dry, nervous laugh to smooth over an awkward situation are the more effective for being used sparingly.

Sen. Hart, an experienced campaigner from his own Senate races and from managing the 1972 campaign of Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern, is well aware of the advantages and dangers of living in the glare of a spotlight.

"If there is a weakness in your character and you really haven't thought through your message, then you will wilt. And I don't believe I will wilt," Sen. Hart said.

This does not mean that Sen. Hart is merely a creation of the electronic media. He has shown himself on the campaign trail to be thoughtful, frank, capable and independent.

Rather than television creating Sen. Hart, it is Sen. Hart who has taken advantage of television in a way few other candidates have.

Given little chance of success a month ago and little known nationally, Sen. Hart was busy at work in Iowa where the first caucuses were held. He finished second to Mr. Mondale, establishing himself as the former Minnesota senator's main rival.

To do this he made the rounds of even the smallest television stations in Iowa, getting his image across locally.

Other candidates sat back waiting for national network coverage, not realising that in this day of ready transmission of live television film, a lot of Sen. Hart's smalltown appearances were getting national coverage too.

On television he comes across with something of the late President John Kennedy's charisma but there are fundamental differences.

Mr. Kennedy was from a wealthy family and was gregarious and outgoing. Sen. Hart comes from an impoverished background and that has made him cautious and reserved.

Sen. Hart is perceived as being a strong idealist and this has generated a level of excitement among young people that has not been seen since the days of John and Robert Kennedy.

Sen. Hart ran his campaign on a shoestring and asked his young field assistant to work for him unpaid and get spare time jobs to pay their bills.

From the outset he refused money from lobbyists and from corporation-backed political action committees and now that help and funds are rolling in he has made it clear he intends abiding by these strict rules.

He told a cheering crowd of young people in Concord, New Hampshire: "This campaign that was under-financed from the beginning and struggles even today to catch up with the massive amounts of money spent on other campaigns is not about to violate its pledge at this stage not to accept one cent of contributions from special interests or political action groups."

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## Sri Lanka tries to avert disaster

Six months after the race riots which left 400 dead, talks between Sri Lanka's majority Sinhalese Community and the Tamil minority are making slow progress. Alana Cass, Financial Times Asia Editor, reports that they may be the last chance to avert racial war.

Driving across the half-mile-wide strip of sand which separates the Jaffna peninsula from the rest of Sri Lanka like an exposed jugular, one can easily understand both the temptation and the folly of Tamil separatism.

To the north of the Lagoon and Elephant Pass lies the Tamil heartland, less than 100 square miles of habitable country crammed with nearly a million people, their backs to the sea.

A short ferry ride away lies India, haven for Tamil terrorist groups and spiritual home for Sri Lanka's Tamil minority. Cut the causeway at Elephant Pass and you have both a ready-made fortress and a hopeless trap.

It is now just over six months since the historic rivalry between Tamil separatism and the island's Sinhalese majority erupted in the worst violence of its kind, killing at least 400 people and driving 100,000 refugees Tamils to the north.

Intensive mediation by India, between the two communities, skilful diplomacy by Mr. J.R. Jayawardene, Sri Lanka's president, and restraint on both sides have stopped, at least temporarily, the drift towards racial war.

Tourists are cautiously coming back to Serendip, the island's towns are regaining some of their former bustle, while businessmen, even those who were burnt-out are rebuilding their shops and factories. The temptation to believe that things are back to normal is almost irresistible.

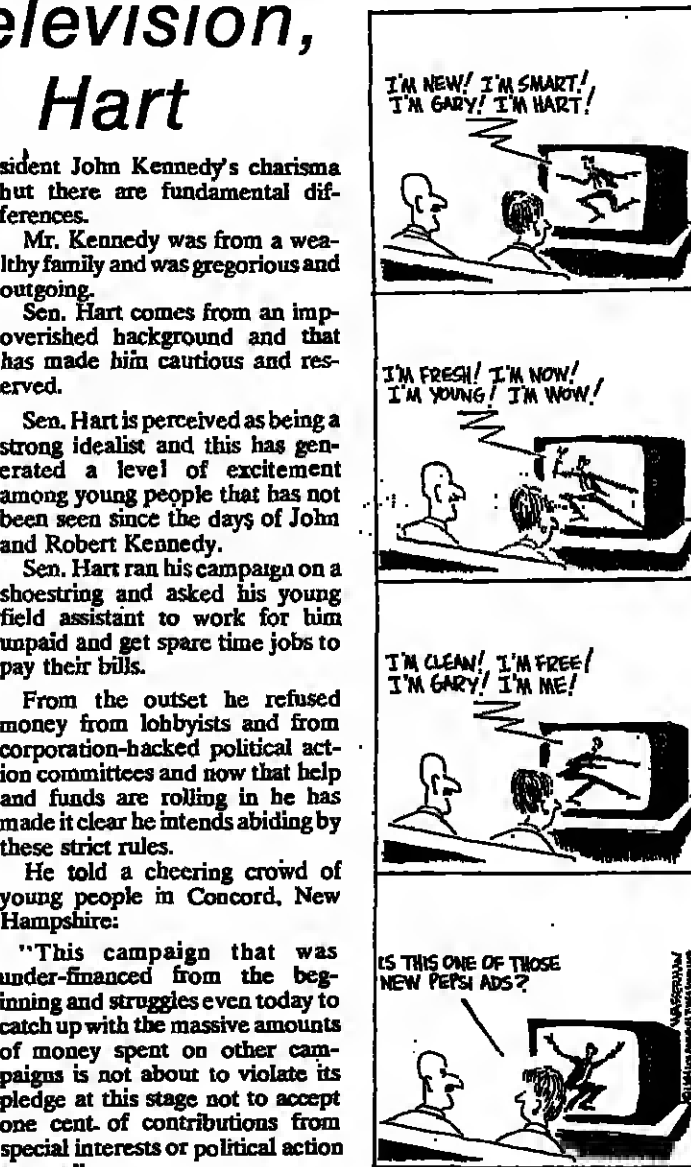
But this, as even the most sanguine ministers concede, is merely a trick of the eye. The recent round-table talks appear to have made little headway.

There has been no new investment (foreign or local) to speak of since last July's troubles. Virtually every hotel on the island is making a loss. Business profits are down by at least half. Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund is pressing hard for painful cuts which may be necessary to cure a sick economy but which, at a time of soaring inflation, are bound to make a political settlement more difficult.

"If we don't get a political settlement," said a senior official, "we can forget about economic recovery, and if we don't get an economic recovery, a political solution becomes almost impossible to implement in the long run."

The talks between the government, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) and leaders of the country's increasingly hard-line Buddhist culture are continuing in committees. The fear now is that unless the framework of a solution which bridges the divide between the TULF demand for a separate Tamil state and strident Sinhalese nationalism is found soon then the extremists on both sides will intervene.

That, in turn, has raised for the first time the distant possibility of Indian military intervention on behalf of the Tamils, partly to assuage India's own Tamil sentiment and partly to demonstrate that New Delhi's writ runs across the subcontinent.



## Sri Lanka tries to avert disaster

The lesson of India's intervention in 1971 to carve Bangladesh out of East Pakistan as a home for the Bengalis is lost neither on the Sinhalese, who have always feared extinction by their powerful Hindu neighbour to the north, nor on the Tamils, who see India as their refuge of last resort.

Sri Lanka's position astride the sea lanes of the Indian Ocean and, in particular, the deep-water port of Trincomalee (once a major British naval base) gives the country an importance far beyond its size.

None of this is lost on the Tamil leadership, which plays the card of separatism with consummate skill. But, as its own supporters readily admit, that leadership has also become a prisoner of its own rhetoric.

Since last July's riots — in which Sinhalese mobs, often encouraged and sometimes led by the Sri Lankan armed forces, attacked Tamil communities — more than 5,000 young Tamils are believed to have gone to India to join the feared Tamil Tigers.

There is also a clear drift away from the TULF towards an even more hardline group of separatists. In the refugee camps in Jaffna, the fear is palpable. There is no confidence that the national authorities will protect them.

"We know a separate state makes no sense on an island this size," said one refugee who lost a brother and a son-in-law whose eyes were gouged out before he was put to death, "but I can never trust the Sinhalese again."

The total breakdown in law and order at the time of the riots and the apparent failure to take any effective punitive action against the units involved by the government has left the Tamil minority (and some Sinhalese) with a real fear. — Financial Times news feature.







**THE CHINESE** president's visit to Jordan has gone extremely well, according to government circles here. There have been many happy moments since President Li Xianmin arrived in Amman last Thursday, said one official, but one of the happiest moments came only minutes after he arrived at Marka Airport. When Mr. Abdul Karim Tarawneh, the minister of justice was introduced as the Minister of state (which he also is, for Prime Ministry affairs), the Chinese leader thought he is the Jordanian "Secretary of State". Probably it was the interpreter's fault. But, one or two ministers later in the cabinet line-up receiving the Chinese delegation, Mr. Taher Al Masri, the real "secretary of state," showed up. "How many foreign ministers does Jordan have?" the president asked the interpreter, with a smile. The mix-up was immediately cleared, with everybody close to the scene enjoying it.

**JUST HOW** much political power the mayor of Amman wields is not known. But a high-powered rumour persisted last week that a cabinet minister was waiting for Mayor Abdul Raouf Rawbdeh to consult him on a ministry appointment made vacant after a top-level official resigned his post there. Mr. Rawbdeh had been touring the Far East to market phosphates in his capacity as chairman of the board of Jordan Phosphates Company. When asked to comment on the issue, the minister concerned denied that he needed the advice of the mayor, "who is a close friend," to appoint the senior official in his ministry, but not flatly so. "The fact that Abdul Raouf is back since Thursday, and the post is still vacant today should tell you more about the truth of the matter," the minister said. "I know who spreads those rumours about me and the mayor. I'll give them a call tomorrow."

**WOULD YOU** believe, if you were told that a manual switchboard could serve a large number of people? If the answer is "no," please dial the numbers 842192 through 842199 and you will get assured. If you have to contact someone in the Baqaa Camp, where well over 65,000 refugees live, you will have to wait for some time before the telephone receiver is lifted. You may think that once the receiver is lifted, you will get the reply in moments. Don't be so optimistic; you will not get the reply before you try again and again, and if you keep trying, you will be lucky if you get the line, but don't get shocked or disappointed if you are not answered. This is not a fabricated story; it is a true story which recurs tens of times every day. So, may we advise you not to take the trouble of dialling any of the above-mentioned numbers once you make a telephone anybody there. Take a taxi in case you are in a hurry.

**THE FOLLOWING** letter was received from an anonymous "insider" working for Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline yesterday. We print it without comment. Firstly, let us say Mabrouk to Alia on receiving its latest TriStar L1011. The question is though, do they really need it if they are short of cabin staff to fly this latest acquisition. Why do I say this? Because they have just reduced all the crews to fly minimum on each aircraft. Instead of a six-member crew it is now four on 727's and 707's. It is both unsafe and tiring for the crew. Four attendants cannot handle 10 emergency doors, nor serve 140 meals in 1.5 hours. Perhaps if they started recruiting Jordanian boys again (the number of them is down to about 50), and made this airline more Jordanian, we would have more crew. After all that I have said, though, I don't think it is a shortage of cabin crew. I think if they use less crew on each flight no one will be able to achieve the main goal: (overtime). Well, it saves money, doesn't it? But the cabin crew? Sorry guys, but it is harder work and less money.

**THREE COOKS** from the Forum Hotel at Petra last week entered the "salon culinaire" in Bahrain. This is a culinary competition for leading chefs and cooks throughout the Middle East. Sunil Gomes, Francis Gomes and Dominic D'Costa each returned with a prize. They were the only people to enter the competition from Jordan and their success served to promote both the hotel industry in the Jordan as well as Forum Hotels. Bill Eve, the general manager of the Petra Forum, conceived and organised the original salon culinaire. Eve said that he was particularly proud of his staff's success in view of his own long connection with this salon and the difficulty experienced in preparing the food so far from the point of display. He added that the publicity which resulted from the Petra Forum hotels presence in Bahrain should considerably boost tourism in Jordan and Petra from that area.

## Kid gloves to the Jewish terrorists

By Peretz Kidron

**THE PEACE** rally in Jerusalem on Feb. 4 was attended by an estimated 40,000 people, representing a united turn-out of Israeli doves and moderates. Representing the peace movement's first important public action after many months of inactivity, the march predictably reiterated familiar slogans calling for Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. But the principal thrust of the demonstration was determined by its date: it was held to mark the first anniversary of the killing of Emil Grunzweig.

**It is the Palestinian population which is the principal target for organised violence.**

Grunzweig's death marked a traumatic watershed in Israeli political history. During the turmoil which followed last February's publication of the Kahane report on the Beirut massacres, the Peace Now march through Jerusalem suffered brutal harassment from pro-government hoodlums, the violence reaching its peak when a grenade was lobbed into the group. The explosion killed Grunzweig, and injured several other demonstrators; it also set off shock waves whose tremors ran throughout the entire political system. Geopolitical horror and revolution were expressed by groups and individuals far from sharing Grunzweig's views — including prominent leaders of the nationalist right-wing. Israeli politics are frequently rough; left-wingers are often shouted down and occasionally manhandled. But Jewish abhorrence of fratricidal strife has hitherto precluded bloodshed; many years have passed since firearms or explosives were used to settle political differences among Jews — though violence against Arabs and other non-Jews, less frowned upon, is regrettably also less rare. The question troubling many Israelis is whether patterns of political violence, initially directed outwards, are now beginning to filter back into Israeli Jewish society.

Indeed the memorial rally for Grunzweig, with its massive attendance, signalled growing concern over the activities of the fanatical fringes of Israeli politics. Just one week prior to the march, an attempt by an unknown group to smuggle explosives and grenades into the sacred Muslim shrine of Al Aqsa was foiled by guards. The alarm having been raised at an early stage, it is unclear precisely what the intruders had in mind, but since the incursion occurred late on Thursday night, it is widely believed to have been in preparation for a spectacular onslaught timed to coincide with the following morning's prayers. It is equally unclear whether the target

was to have been the shrine itself, or the congregation of thousands which regularly attends Friday services. But whatever the exact intentions, its successful execution would have been an intolerable provocation against the Muslims of Jerusalem and indeed against the entire Arab and Muslim World.

Al Aqsa was picked out because of increasingly vociferous demands by Israeli extremists for a Jewish foothold on the Mosque area. The area, the site of the historical Temple destroyed by the Romans, houses Al Aqsa and the Dome of the Rock. Orthodox Jews believe that the Temple will be reconstructed on its previous site with the coming of the Messiah. But while most Orthodox sects are willing to leave the timing and performance of that miracle in the hands of prophets, small groups of zealots are taking an active hand in "facilitating the long awaited event." Many of these activities bear the apparently innocuous aspect of bizarre eccentricity — such as the religious seminary running a crash course on the minutest details of Temple ritual for the enrolment of would-be priests. More sinister, however, are those who apparently intend to clear the way for reconstruction of the Temple by ridding the site of its present encumbrance of Muslim mosques; that appears to be the most probable motive behind the attempt to lay explosives at Al Aqsa.

Muslim places of worship are not the only target for extremist action. The past year has seen several arsoo attempts against Christian churches, two of which suffered grave damage. Christian bodies operating in Israel — particularly in Jerusalem — endure continual harassment by Jewish religious fanatics, who regard them as hot-beds of missionary activity to convert Jews to Christianity. Jewish religious organisations have set up several groups to combat what they term "soul snatching", and these groups are always choosy about the fanatics they employ. A persuasive blend of political pressures and implied threats of violence has hampered Christian groups from extending their activities or building new centres. Ironically some of the targets of this campaign have been "Christian Zionists" with a blatantly pro-Israel orientation; their genuine fervour for the restoration of the "Promised Land" to exclusive Jewish control has nevertheless failed to save them from the attentions of the fanatics.

While some violence has been motivated by Jewish religious extremism — reflecting similar though more covert actions against non-Orthodox Jews whose lifestyle or mere presence in Orthodox neighbourhoods anger the zealots — it is the Palestinian pop-

ulation which is the principal target for organised violence. With the growth in the number of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories — mostly built on confiscated Arab land — the presence of the settlers is increasingly resented by the Palestinian population, which directs much of its anger at the settlers' transport. With a recurrence of incidents in which their vehicles have been the target of stone-throwing demonstrators, the settlers have undertaken vigilante-type action. Commenting with spontaneous reprisals, the settlers have taken to mounting their own armed patrols in neighbouring Arab population centres, staging a periodic "show of strength" to overawe potential assailants. On numerous occasions, settlers have used officially issued fire arms, allegedly "in self defence", but to an increasing extent on organised reprisals. Two Israelis currently await trial following the fatal shooting of an 11-year-old girl; another group of settlers have been indicted for acts of arsoo in the market of Hebron after the murder of a Jewish religious student.

**The Karp report is damning testimony to the failure of the Israeli government to protect the Palestinians.**

Formally at least, the settlers' vigilante actions are frowned upon by the government. Defence Minister Moshe Arens has publicly rebuked the settlers for their behaviour and the occupation authorities have taken limited action to curb more flagrant excesses. But the Karp report, drawn up by a justice ministry commission in May 1982 and published on Feb. 8 after a 20-month delay, paints a worrying picture of official inaction on Palestinian complaints of settler violence. It is damning testimony to the failure of the Israeli government to protect the Palestinian population for whose safety it claims to be responsible.

That testimony is further underlined by the failure of the security services to unravel a sporadic series of carefully planned terrorist attacks launched at Palestinian targets. Three years have passed since bombs were laid in the cars of three Arab mayors, two of whom suffered grave injury. But although the authorities claim to be investigating the attacks, the culprits have yet to be found. That is hardly surprising since the investigation has been conducted in a manner so lackadaisical as to arouse wide-spread suspicion of official collusion, or, at the very least, reluctance to stir up a hornets' nest by probing too deeply into the activities of fringe groups such as Rabbi Meir Kahane's extremist Kach movement.

The skill and determination with which Israeli security services pursue Palestinian resistance gro-

ups casts considerable doubts on their professed inability to find so much as a single clue to the identity of a similarly illegal Jewish underground. Israeli agencies spared no efforts to track down the Palestinian group responsible for killing six Jewish students at the Hadassah building in Hebron three years ago; but the masked assailants who last year mowed down Arab students at the Islamic College in the same city have yet to be traced.

The striking disparity between police action against Jewish and Arab violence has caused growing disquiet in Israel. Anxiety grew after the killing of Grunzweig when enlightened Israelis began to wonder whether the inner rationale of political terrorism was not leading the extremists to shift their attention from the external Arab enemy to their domestic Israeli adversaries. Initially voiced only by a handful of Israeli radicals, the two charges of inc-

reasingly unbridled right-wing violence and official inaction were later taken up by wider circles, including a prominent Labour Party dove, Yossi Sarid.

**The striking disparity between police action against Jewish and Arab violence has caused growing disquiet.**

Clearly embarrassed, the authorities stepped up their efforts. After months of apparently fruitless investigations, the police finally arrested Yona Azroushmi, a petty Jerusalem criminal, and charged him with throwing the fatal grenade at last year's Peace Now demonstration. The arrest was announced at a highly publicised press conference held on Jan. 21. Azroushmi, police spokesmen declared confidently, had acted alone, motivated only by a private urge to strike at Peace

Now "traitors"; the man, it was stressed, had no links with any political group.

Although alleged by demolishing opposition charges of official inaction against organised political terrorism, Azroushmi's arrest has been greeted with some scepticism. The timing of the revelation — just before the first anniversary of the attack — seemed clearly designed to take the wind out of the sails of the peace movement's protest. The official hubbalooboo notwithstanding, there are many question marks as to Azroushmi's guilt; moreover legal experts believe that by publishing so much of the evidence the police have left little prospect of a fair and unprejudiced trial for Azroushmi, making it doubtful whether the truth will indeed emerge. But whatever the verdict on Azroushmi, Israel continues to be haunted by the spectre of organised political violence.

## Religious fanaticism plagues Israel

By David Rogers

**TEL AVIV** — Body snatchers and gunmen have this week provided Israelis with dramatic, unsettling evidence of the depths of religious and nationalist fanaticism.

The ghoulis spectacle of television cameras clustered round a two-year-old grave while police dug in vain for a body steeled by religious zealots blotted out news from Lebanon.

At the same time, police have announced a breakthrough in the hunt for underground groups responsible for attacks on Arab and Christian targets.

For months, some Israeli right-wingers, including cabinet ministers, have insisted there was no proof that Jews were to blame. This week police said they had the proof and produced photographs of a large arms cache to back it up.

Israelis have long been proud that in a society where almost every male has had weapons training and guns are kept at home, there has been remarkably little crime involving guns.

In the past few years, a growing political polarisation has been matched by an apparent willingness by extremists to resort to violence and, in some cases, arms.

Last year a "Peace Now" leftist, Emil Grunzweig, was killed by a hand grenade hurled from a crowd of taunting opponents during a demonstration outside the prime minister's office.

The image of Jew killing Jew to the Israeli shocked everyone. Equally disquieting for many was the fact that for a year the police investigation made no headway and was wound down until detectives stumbled by chance on evidence that led to an arrest.

The police allegedly also have

had difficulty tracking down a gang that shot dead three Arab students in the Israeli-occupied West Bank town of Hebron last year. No one has been charged in connection with the 1980 car bomb attacks on three Palestinian mayors.

Left-wingers in the Israeli parliament such as Amnon Rubinstein aired suspicions that police investigators were not being encouraged by a right-wing government that takes a hardline stance in dealing with Arabs and has championed Israeli settlement of the West Bank.

There have been, the Jerusalem Post commented this week, widespread, deepening fears that the security services were impotent to deal with Jewish terrorism.

Last January a gang tried to blow up the Al Aqsa Mosque, one of Islam's holiest sites. If it had succeeded there would, in the words of an interior ministry official, "have been endless Arab unrest and rivers of blood."

Since December booby-trapped hand grenades have exploded outside Arab and Christian sites more than a dozen times. There have been incidents of Arab cars being set ablaze.

On almost every occasion, the attacks have been followed by anonymous telephone calls claiming they were the work of TNT, an acronym for "terror against terror."

The group, whose existence has not been verified, is said to have decided to fight Palestinian resistance with Jewish terrorism after a bus bomb killed six Jews in Jerusalem.

The extremists made their most daring attack this week with the dawn ambush of a bus carrying Arab workers to the Israeli-

occupied West Bank. This time however there were quick arrests. Police detained four American immigrants who have settled on the West Bank and spread word that a number of other anti-Arab cases were about to be solved.

Reb Kahane has become the front line in a religious battle. Each Friday night after the Sabbath sets in rival groups demonstrate for and against religious rule.

American Rabbi Meir Kahane called a press conference to announce that the four suspects were members of his ultra-nationalist Kach movement and that he approved of their act.

Kahane openly campaigns for the removal of Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories. His supporters inside Israel number hundreds rather than thousands but have shown a headline-hitting ability to sow unrest.

One of them carried out the Easter Day attack on the Dome of the Rock Islamic site in Jerusalem in 1982 that caused widespread Arab protests.

Other rabbis shared the spotlight with Kahane this week in a grisly, bizarre development to a long simmering dispute over who can be buried in Jewish cemeteries.

Ultra-orthodox Rabbis ruled that Mrs. Teresa Engelovitz, a former Catholic, should not have been buried in the Rishon LeZion cemetery outside Tel Aviv because she had not been properly converted to Judaism.

Her remains were found dumped in a plastic bag in a Muslim burial yard. Amid wide publicity, police opened her grave and found it empty, except for plastic gloves and a plastic bag.

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## Easy draw makes Watford English F.A. Cup favourites

LONDON (R) — Elton John's Watford have been installed as clear favourites for the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup after being drawn to meet either Plymouth Argyle or Derby County in the semi-finals on April 14.

The pop star chairman's first division side, who won 3-1 at Birmingham in the quarter-finals on Saturday, are likely to meet Southampton or Everton in the final at Wembley on May 19.

Leading London bookmakers have made Everton second favourites following the semifinal draw Monday. Everton, already through to the League Cup final against Liverpool, will meet the winners of the quarter-final replay between Southampton and Sheffield Wednesday.

Southampton are third favourites, but face a tricky task in

overcoming Sheffield Wednesday at their home ground, the Dell, next week following their 0-0 draw at Hillsborough on Sunday because the draw for the semi-finals has given Wednesday's nucleus of former Everton players every incentive to win the replay.

Wednesday's captain and centre half Mike Lyons made more than 460 appearances for Everton and his team-mates Gary Megson and Imre Varadi are also both former Everton players who were discarded in recent seasons.

Everton manager Howard Kendall said: "I must admit eve-

ryone wanted to get Derby or Plymouth, but when you get to this stage it's going to be very difficult whoever you are drawn against."

Referring to the League Cup final to be played on March 24, he added: "Once the players have smelled the atmosphere and seen Wembley for what it is, it will give them a tremendous incentive in the semi-finals."

While Everton will be appearing in their 19th semifinal, and thus equalling the record held by West Bromwich Albion, for Watford it will only be their second appearance. They were thrashed 5-1 by Chelsea in 1970.

But Watford manager Graham Taylor was cautious in his comments on his side's pairing with the winners of the replay between third division Plymouth and second division strugglers Derby.

## Egypt's Al Ahli ends visit in triumph

AMMAN (J.T.) — The visiting Egyptian soccer team, Al Ahli, defeated a Jordanian combination side 7-0 Monday at the Sports City. Representing Jordan were players from Al Faisali, Al Jazirah and Al Ahli.

The match, the last of Al Ahli's present visit, was 2-0 at half-time. But in the second half, they went out to prove that their 0-0 draw against Al Faisali on Saturday meant that was all they could manage.

Five goals in the second half (47, 55, 58, 78, 88 minutes) fell on the Jordanian team like a hailstorm.

Al Ahli, who are the current Egyptian Soccer Cup champions, have in the past won the African Clubs Cup and the Egyptian League Championship several times. The Egyptian team who arrived here last Tuesday at the invitation of Faisali, Jazirah and Ahli beat Jazirah-Ahli combination team 2-0 last Thursday.

After Monday's tremendous victory, Al Ahli left Jordan for the United Arab Emirates to play friendly matches against local clubs there.

## PLO bids to enter Olympics

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), is hoping to enter a Palestinian team for this year's Olympics in Los Angeles. Ahmed Khadouda, the head of the PLO's sports and youth organisation in Tunis, told The Sunday Times Saturday that "We shall do our best to secure our participation in the Olympics through the sports organisations which have recognised us."

Five governing bodies of Olympic sports already recognise Palestine — those for handball, volleyball, wrestling, weightlifting and athletics. And Palestine was allowed to compete in the World Athletics Championships in Helsinki last August.

Rule 24 of the Olympic charter says the name of any national Olympic committee "must reflect the territorial extent and tradition of that country and must be approved by the International Olympic Committee". But it makes no reference to the need for a national team to represent a nation state.

The PLO needs only to form a National Olympic Committee and submit a written constitution before automatically being granted provisional membership by the executive board of the International Olympic Committee.

Willard to organise soccer tournament AMMAN (J.T.) — Preparations for the second Independence Soccer Championship have started, according to Al Dastour newspaper. Al Dastour quoted head of Al Willard Youth Centre, Mr. Abdul Jabbar Tayyem as saying:

Mr. Tayyem confirmed that Willard centre had contacted the clubs which took part in the tournament after it had obtained the final approval of Minister of Youth, Culture and Antiquities Abdullatif 'Oweidat on holding the tournament.

The Alexandrian Al Itihad team, will arrive in Amman Tuesday, said Mr. Tayyem, will play two matches, one with Willard on Thursday and the other with Ramtha on Sunday at the Sports City stadium.

Willard will field all its first team players, particularly after the recovery of some of its players who were absent.

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## Rummenigge almost certain to sign for Italian club

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — West German soccer captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge said Monday he is '90 per cent certain' to sign a three-year contract with Inter Milan of Italy in what could be Europe's biggest transfer deal.

"The matter is 90 per cent clear. The other 10 per cent consists of my signature and agreement between the two clubs on the transfer fee," the 28-year-old striker told SID, the West German sports news agency.

The agency reported that Rummenigge has been guaranteed an annual net income of two million marks (\$750,000).

No details of the transfer fee were given, but Willi Hoffmann, chairman of Rummenigge's present club Bayern Munich, was quoted as saying that the deal would exceed the record 19 million marks (\$7 million) paid by Spain's Barcelona for Argentine star Diego Maradona.

Hoffmann said any figure under 10 million marks (\$4 million) was "completely out of the question."

According to SID, Mazzola has been negotiating with Bayern for weeks through Inter board member Gianni Santori and had stolen a march on two other Italian clubs, Torino and Firenze, who were keen to sign the West German skipper.

West German national trainer Jupp Derwall, who was informed of the deal by Rummenigge at the weekend, said he was glad the affair had been settled and wished his captain well. But he added: "It is very difficult to perform consistently to justify so much money."

Rummenigge said he had resisted initial offers, but, with the Italian June 30 deadline for signing foreign players approaching, he had to make a decision. "I'm excited by this new challenge," he added.

The West German international has been with Bayern for 10 years and has played for his country 73 times.

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## Wilkison wins Gulf Tennis

BAHRAIN (R) — Tim Wilkison of the United States beat compatriot Terry Moor 7-5, 6-0 to win an International Men's Professional Tennis tournament here Sunday night.

The doubles tie went to Ndaka Odior of Nigeria and Steve Dowling of the U.S. who beat Americans Marty Davis and Larry Stefanki 7-6 (7-4 in the tiebreaker), 4-6, 6-3.

In the singles final, Moor's heavy top spin lobs helped him hold Wilkison to a stiff Gulf breeze through the first set.

## Ghana's nightmare ends with win over Malawi

BOUAKE, Ivory Coast (R) — Ghana's Black Stars ended their worst African Nations Soccer Cup campaign Sunday night with a face-saving 1-0 win over Malawi, the crowd-pleasing outsiders who deserved to go home with more than a single point.

A Seth Ampadu goal in the 33rd minute avoided the reigning champions' nightmare — finishing bottom of Group B after defeats by Nigeria and Algeria.

Only pride was at stake for the four-time champions who were already eliminated from the tournament before the match.

Their two points left the East Africans last in the group after losing 3-0 to a pedigree Algerian side and drawing 2-2 with the powerful Nigerians.

The Malawians were entitled to feel cheated after three battling performances when they were sometimes outclassed but never outthought.

"We might have won, we had more chances than Ghana but we just didn't take them," said Malawi coach Danoy McLennan.

"But this has been good experience for my players," he added. Winger Cliffo Msiya, the son

of a magical goal against Nigeria, was a constant threat to the Black Stars despite playing out of position at centre forward.

His darting, well-timed runs should have brought the equaliser, but Owusu Mensah in the Ghanaian goal was well placed when a shot hit the target.

Yet Mensah was hopelessly stranded on the edge of his penalty box in the last minute and his defence had to clear a Malawi lob off the line.

The Ghanaians understandably had a no-consultation approach which earned bookings from the Libyan referee for Ampadu, Koffi Abbey and Hesse Odamten.

Ampadu's goal pointed up the general lack of bite in the Ghanaian attack that has led to their elimination from the tournament.

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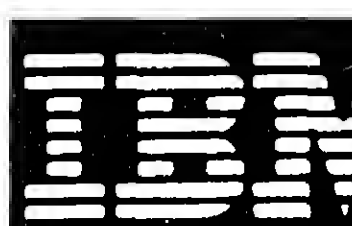
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## China applies to host Asian Games

HONG KONG (R) — China has applied to host the 11th Asian Games in Peking in 1990, the New China News Agency reported Monday.

The agency quoted a spokesman for the Chinese Olympic Committee as saying a formal request had been sent to the president of the Olympic Council of Asia, Sheikh Fahid Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah.

A modern sports complex and athletes' village would be built in Peking for the event, it added.

## VOICE OF AMERICA EXHIBIT

On the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the Voice of America and the establishment of a VOA regional office in Amman, a special exhibit is being held at the main lobby of the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel.

For a demonstration about VOA, visit the exhibit daily between 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. until Thursday.

You can listen to VOA Arabic on Medium Wave 238 metres daily from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. and from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. You can hear English on the same wave from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.

For evening and short wave broadcasts, visit the exhibit and get a schedule together with other publications on VOA.



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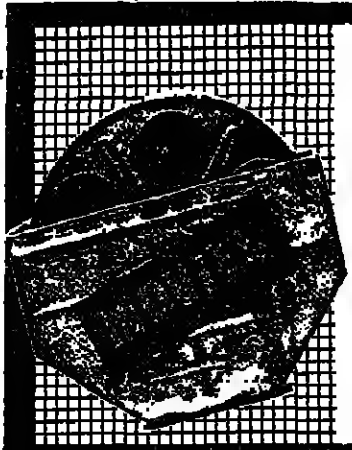
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(EUROPEAN LIST)

**SUPERSTAR MICHAEL JACKSON:** 'Hottest since the Beatles' (Time cover story)  
**KOHL IN WASHINGTON:** A report (Germany's leader scores a success)

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Colour

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Tel: 22198

**PUKAR**  
"Indian film"  
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8



## U.S. seeks Japanese role in space project

TOKYO (R)—The United States wants Japan to contribute \$1.2 billion towards developing a permanent space station, the head of the U.S. space agency said Monday.

Mr. James Beggs, in Tokyo seeking Japanese participation in the project, is also trying to allay fears about the possible military use of the space station.

"I believe we are on the verge of the use of space for commercial and industrial purposes," Mr. Beggs said.

"We are, therefore, inviting our friends and allies to join in the development and use of the space station so we can all enjoy the benefits," he added.

The United States plans to spend \$8 billion on the initial stage of the project.

The Americans have proposed that European countries contribute about 25 per cent and Japan about 10 to 15 per cent, the head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

(NASA) said.

"We will spend that amount of money to develop the project whether we get international cooperation or not," Mr. Beggs told reporters.

"But to the extent we can join together, we will save each other money and all benefit more than by doing it individually."

Some opposition party members have expressed concern that the possible military use of the space station may violate Japan's commitment to the peaceful use of space.

Mr. Beggs said the space station was a civil project and the U.S. military had said it had no interest in taking part.

However, the military might use technology developed through the project to put a space station in orbit, he said.

Technology developed by the Japanese in the project would not necessarily be made available to the military, he said.

## British miners' strike spreads

LONDON (R)—Nearly half of Britain's 180,000 miners refused to work Monday as a strike against planned job cuts began in some big coalfields, spokesmen for the unions and the state coal board said.

In Yorkshire, by far the biggest coalfield producing a quarter of Britain's coal, 56,000 men were on strike and union leaders said they were delighted with the response.

The picture was the same in the smaller Durham field, where miners voted by more than two to one to down tools.

But in three important central England districts miners were working on pending local ballots on the strike later this week.

In South Wales, traditionally a militant region, confusion reigned after miners voted against their leaders' strike call.

Despite the vote, pickets were out at most mines this morning and many miners were refusing to pass them.

The strikes were called after the coal board, which is struggling to trim heavy losses, announced plans to cut the work force by 20,000 and reduce capacity this year.

It was the latest in a series of retrenchment moves which the miners' union, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), opposes.

A five-month ban on overtime working had no apparent impact, and last week the NUM leadership authorised strikes if local union leaders wanted them.

This procedure meant there would be no national ballot, required under NUM rules before any national strike, and some moderate miners' leaders have objected.

Coal stocks are high and, with the winter ending, demand is low so industry experts have predicted that the miners will have difficulty making their action bite.

Tebbit postpones Japan visit

Meanwhile British Trade and Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit has postponed a visit to Japan planned for April because of pressure of work, his office said Monday.

This is the second one in less than a year that Britain has had to call off a visit to Japan by its chief trade minister.

## Mobil-Superior merger may spur Congress move

NEW YORK (R)—Mobil's proposed \$5.7 billion purchase of Superior Oil, the sixth large U.S. oil company to be taken over in less than three years, is likely to prod Congress into considering limits on such deals, industry analysts said.

Mobil, the largest U.S. oil company after Exxon, said Sunday it would take over Superior, the country's largest independent oil and gas producer, pending approval by the Mobil board of directors.

The takeover became possible when Superior's founding Keck and Day families, who had been feuding with the company management, agreed to sell their 22 per cent stake, a Mobil statement said.

Mobil said that because Superior was a diversified firm with interests in farming, real estate and mining, "no anti-trust impediments are anticipated."

Wall Street analysts, who have long forecast that Superior would be taken over, have been predicting that some members of Congress who have already criticised the flood of takeovers might push for legislation to limit them.

Under the proposed deal, Mobil said it would pay \$45 for each of the approximately 127.2 million outstanding Superior shares.

Superior does not have retail outlets, but the purchase would give Mobil substantial oil and gas reserves.

The deal would be the fifth largest takeover in U.S. corporate history and comes just a week after the Standard Oil Company of California (Socal) said it would buy Gulf Oil for \$13.4 billion, the largest recorded corporate merger.

That deal followed the merger in January between Getty Oil and Texaco, with a price tag of \$10.1 billion.

The other large oil companies to be taken over in the last 32 months were Conoco, Marathon Oil and Cities Service.

Analysts said one reason Mobil had sought Superior as a merger candidate was because its diversified interests might limit criticism on the anti-trust issue.

But Senator Bennett Johnston, a Louisiana Democrat, has opposed large oil company mergers and is expected this week to propose legislation that would limit them, the analysts said.

If the Mobil-Superior merger is approved, the two companies' combined revenue of \$58.52 billion in 1983 would further entrench Mobil as the second largest U.S. oil company.

Exxon earned \$94.59 billion last year.

Mobil said Superior's average daily U.S. production last year was 167,000 barrels of oil and natural gas equivalent.

As such, it was responsible for less than one per cent of the American industry's total production.

On a comparable basis during that period, Mobil's average production was less than three per cent of the industry total.

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## Frozen deposits hinder Philippines, banks talks

MANILA (R)—Banks are reluctant to lend the Philippines more money because of the freezing of deposits in the local Citibank branch, bankers said Monday.

Money deposited at Citibank Manila by other banks, estimated at up to \$1 billion, was frozen in October with the declaration of a 90-day moratorium on debt repayment which has since been extended.

The bankers said that as a result banks might not restructure loans or lend more to the Philippines, even if the country obtained the standby credit it is now negotiating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

A senior official of one offshore bank said: "Clearly a lot of people are very upset. Japanese banks are the most vociferous in complaining about the frozen deposits. Unless the matter is resolved, the Philippines could be faced with a very major problem."

Manila is trying to restructure some of its \$25 billion in external debt and is seeking fresh loans worth \$3.3 billion, half of it from commercial banks.

Talks with a 12-bank advisory committee in New York ended last week without progress and further discussions are set for June.

An executive at one bank with frozen deposits at Citibank Manila said the matter had to be settled before the Philippines could expect any more money from commercial banks.

"There is only one solution to the problem and that is for Citibank pay up its interbank deposits from its head office resources," he said.

Citibank has said the deposits must remain frozen because of local legislation.

"This is not fair," one banker said. "With the kind of argument Citibank is advancing, nobody will want future exposure in the Philippines unless there are sufficient guarantees."

One money broker said the Philippines, already facing an acute dollar shortage, would be hard hit because it could not expect any fresh loans until the end of August or September.

Opposition parties have urged the IMF, the United States and Japan not to extend loans to the Manila government before national assembly elections in May.

The opposition fears some of the money might be spent on the ruling party's campaign.

Meanwhile, Japanese loans to the Philippines government are necessary to help the Philippine economy and promote friendly relations, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told parliament Monday in Tokyo.

Mr. Abe was replying to a request from Mr. Agapito Aquino, younger brother of assassinated Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino, who asked Japan not to assist the government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr. Aquino made the request at a press conference here on his way to the United States and Canada at the weekend.

The request was taken up by opposition parliamentarian Mr. Kazunari Inoue who Monday called on the government to refrain from extending proposed loans to the Philippines until the end of an investigation into the murder of Benigno Aquino.

Foreign ministry sources estimated the loans to be worth \$5 billion yen (\$245 million).

Oteiba to visit Japan

TOKYO (R)—The United Arab Emirates Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba, arrives in Tokyo on Friday on a five-day unofficial visit, the Japanese foreign ministry said Monday.

Dr. Oteiba will meet Japanese government leaders including Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Trade and Industry Minister Hikoburo Okonogi for an exchange of views on the Middle East and the global oil market, it said.

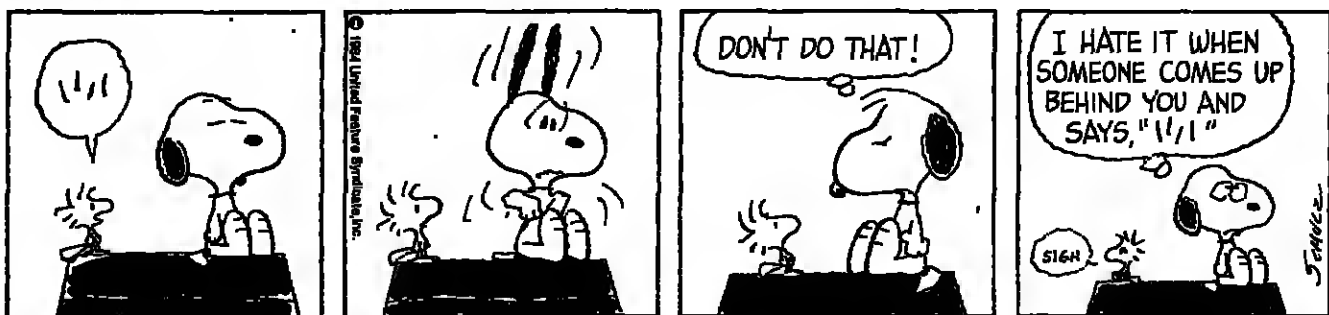
## EGPC studies share sale

ABU DHABI (R)—The government-owned Emirates General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) is studying the sale of between 30 and 40 per cent of its shares to the public, the corporation's vice-chairman said. Mr. Al Shaiba Al Hamili said a report on the offer would soon be submitted to the cabinet for final approval. He told Reuters that between 30 and 40 per cent of the company would be offered to the public, but a national figure had yet to be arrived at.

## Oteiba to visit Japan

TOKYO (R)—The United Arab Emirates Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba, arrives in Tokyo on Friday on a five-day unofficial visit, the Japanese foreign ministry said Monday.

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## India tries to prevent national port strike

BOMBAY (R)—India's shipping ministry began talks Monday with port management and labour unions to try to avert a national port strike due to begin this week. The talks in New Delhi on wages and other issues were attended by four union leaders who have called an indefinite strike at India's 10 major ports from March 15, a ministry source said. Authorities have asked all ships to avoid Bombay, India's largest port, from Tuesday until further notice. A port official said 38 ships docked there have been asked to leave within the next 24 hours. Labour unions, with a membership of more than 300,000, are demanding a rise of at least 40 per cent in the minimum wage. Management has offered 17 per cent. Wage talks in the past two months have produced no results.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1984

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Dramatic events can occur where your emotional life is concerned, and you would be wise to be well rounded in your activities as possible. Delays and arguments could tie up your plans.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Your family will go along with your ideas until lunchtime. You want to build a new foundation to your living during daytime.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Ideas are good, and you can communicate with others well. Take time to establish harmony at home later.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle financial matters that open up for you. Be careful in motion to avoid possible accident. Listen carefully.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Shop around for whatever you need personally, but later don't commit yourself financially to anything.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Handle private affairs during the daytime, but later try to be of more service to others. Schedule activities with your mate.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good friend can give you ideas for improving your romantic involvements, then get busy. Handle business matters well.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A bigwig can give you the backing you need in the A.M. Don't be forceful with personal demands. Steer clear of pesky friends.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be careful before forming a personal alliance, and be sure of what you are getting into. Avoid bigwigs who are too demanding.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Delve into necessary reports. You are happy with your mate in the morning; don't run out in the evening.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Come to a fine agreement with a partner, but later you may find it hard to meet the promises you have made.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Morning finds work going smoothly, but later an outside partner can be very demanding. Steer clear of any outside problems.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make appointments early for recreational matters, since tonight you have annoying tasks to handle. Get support from your loved one.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who likes to help others with their problems and should have an education that will make the most of this ability, otherwise your progeny may be imposed upon. Religious training is a must.

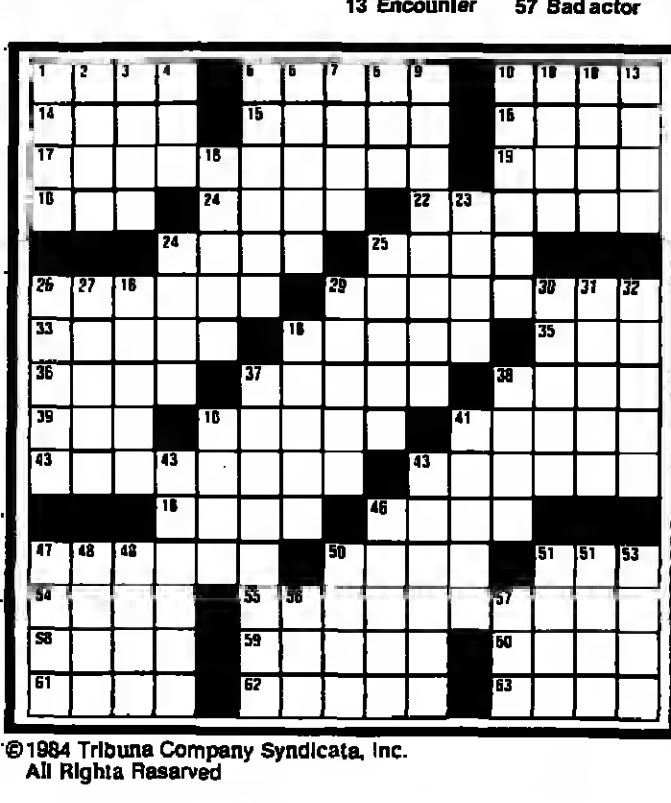
"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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## THE Daily Crossword

by Madeline Miller

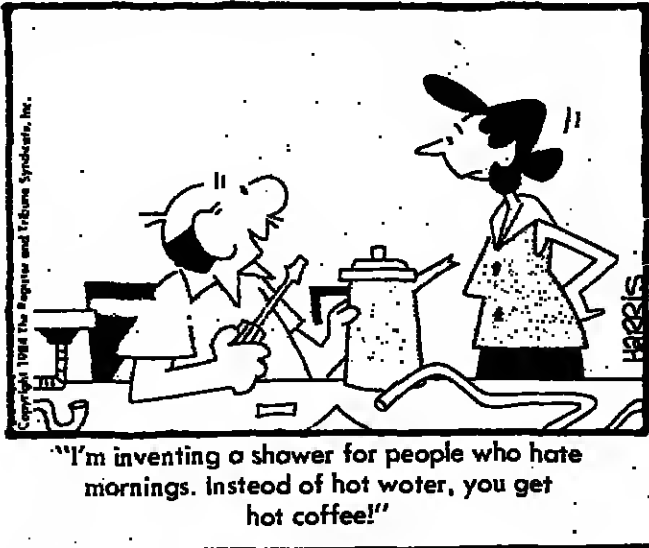
|                        |                       |                          |                         |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| ACROSS                 | 26 Styx               | 45 Real estate sign      | 18 Mistake              |
| 1 Salamander           | 27 Jerryman           | 46 Low card              | 23 Pleasant             |
| 5 Do away with         | 28 Bad luck           | 47 Shrimp                | 24 Wasta allowance      |
| 10 Hoax                | 29 Bear               | 50 Mother of dish        | 25 Cabals               |
| 14 Curtain color       | 30 Electron tube      | 51 Dekko or oolong       | 26 Mild cigar           |
| 15 Fragrant resin      | 31 Gold Sp.           | 52 Self; prat.           | 27 Wore                 |
| 16 Rabbit              | 32 Entrance           | 53 Gardener's attribute  | 28 Ropeneer             |
| 17 Chess piece         | 33 Out of practice    | 54 Smls bird             | 29 Wisent               |
| 19 Oriental staple     | 34 Thin               | 55 Smash away            | 30 Punctuation mark     |
| 20 Swirl bowl          | 35 Howard of          | 56 Indigo dya            | 31 Gat up               |
| 21 Was sorry           | 36 "Happy Days"       | 57 Mail                  | 32 Heavy volumes        |
| 22 Ted or              | 37 Selected           | 58 Br. soldier           | 33 Made a fool of       |
| 24 Speaker of baseball | 38 "Pond"             | 59 Allot                 | 34 Traffic signal       |
| 25 Ballet position     | 39 Macbeth and others | 60 Tiddies               | 35 Two-wheeled carriage |
|                        |                       | 61 Resound               | 36 Drop heavily         |
|                        |                       | 62 Legal order           | 37 Bamboozla            |
|                        |                       | 63 Admonishing word      | 38 Donny or Marie       |
|                        |                       | 64 Dress adornment       | 39 Stylish              |
|                        |                       | 65 Puzzle solver's needs | 40 Unit of heat         |
|                        |                       | 66 Woodwind              | 41 Adages               |
|                        |                       | 67 Soul Fr.              | 42 Heal                 |
|                        |                       | 68 Cocktail              | 43 Sun dak              |
|                        |                       | 69 Shri cry              | 44 Paper quantity       |
|                        |                       | 70 Former Sec. of State  | 45 Sand out             |
|                        |                       | 71 Saucy                 | 46 Competent            |
|                        |                       | 72 Encounter             | 47 Marsupial            |
|                        |                       |                          | 48 torhort              |
|                        |                       |                          | 49 Bad actor            |



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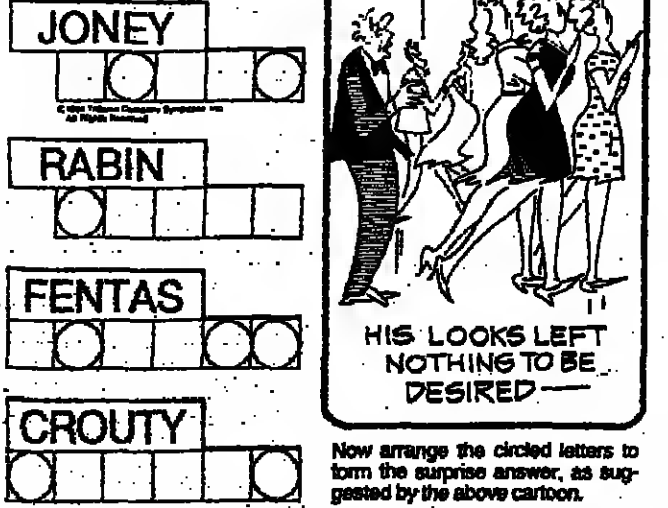
## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TARDY WINCE CHORUS DARING  
Answer: How he won that laziness contest—HANDS DOWN



# Mondale, Hart focus on showdown in south

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Front-runners Walter Mondale and Gary Hart are campaigning in southern U.S. states Monday, on the eve of a showdown that could sort out the volatile race for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Former Vice-President Mondale is struggling to show Mr. Hart's sudden surge and regain an edge before Tuesday's primary elections or Democratic caucuses (meetings) in nine states.

At stake in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Massachusetts, Washington state, Nevada, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Hawaii are 505 of the 3,933 delegates to the Democrats' July nominating convention.

The "super Tuesday" voting will be a test of Mr. Hart's unexpected surge forward in the Democratic race to be President Reagan's opponent on Nov. 6. The Colorado senator has already defeated the highly favoured Mr. Mondale in the New Hampshire and Vermont primaries and in the Wyoming and Maine caucuses.

Mr. Mondale, once regarded as a certainty for the nomination, has now declared himself the underdog and pledged "to fight like hell" in the south.

Tuesday's voting in the southern states is likely to be close. Polls show Mr. Hart ahead in Florida and Mondale leading in Georgia and Alabama, although margins are tight.

Mr. Hart cancelled a trip to Boston Monday, believing he was in a

solid position to win Massachusetts, a campaign aide said.

The chips are down for others still in the Democratic race. Ohio Senator John Glenn, the astronaut and political centrist, has faded badly and must obtain a good showing if he is to be considered a serious contender.

Black Civil Rights Leader Jesse Jackson will have his first real opportunity to prove that he is the political leader for minority groups. Blacks comprise more than 25 per cent of the populations of Alabama and Georgia.

Former Senator George McGovern has focused on Massachusetts and says he will drop out of the race unless he does well.

The expected close battle between Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale showed signs of becoming a political brawl Sunday when the five candidates appeared in a televised debate in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Hart came under fire from all sides, but Mr. Mondale particularly made sharp and repeated criticism of the 47-year-old Colorado senator's "new ideas, new generation" campaign.

"I think substance is all that matters here. We don't elect momentum. We don't elect images. We elect human beings and

we'd better pick someone who knows what he is doing," Mr. Mondale said.

The former vice-president said Mr. Hart was naive and weak on arms control, attacked his senate voting record and accused him of using media momentum to win the nomination.

Mr. Hart, on the defensive for most of the hour-long debate, kept his composure and fought back, calling Mr. Mondale's leadership outdated and accusing him of being committed to a handful of special interest groups.

"I think clearly the other candidates were coming after me," Mr. Hart said after the debate.

Mr. Mondale said later he thought he had done well.

"I made the points I wanted to," he said.

To date, Mr. Mondale has 148 delegates supporting his nomination, while Mr. Hart is second with 27. Mr. Glenn has 17. Those figures include delegates chosen by the House Democratic caucus, but do not include the eight for Mr. Hart and four for Mr. Mondale given in preliminary estimates from the results of voting in Wyoming caucuses on Saturday.

After the debate, Mr. Glenn said he thought Mr. Hart's rivals were "finally getting down to filling in some of that blank slate that came out of New Hampshire with such a big win."

Once considered in a close race with Mr. Mondale, Mr. Glenn has suffered after disappointing finishes in the early contests.



Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq

## Security for Zia tightened

KARACHI (R) — Security was tightened here Sunday for Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq after a firecracker exploded near his motorcade, eyewitnesses reported.

The witnesses said an unknown man lobbed a firecracker as Zia drove from Karachi Airport to the city after arrival from Islamabad.

The firecracker exploded a few metres from the presidential motorcade without causing any damage, the witnesses said.

They said hundreds of police armed with rifles stood on a 15-kilometre route to the airport and plainclothesmen were posted on rooftops along the road as the president drove to the airport Sunday.

The witnesses said the security arrangements were among the tightest since Gen. Zia seized power in a July 1977 military coup.

Meanwhile, hundreds of policemen were posted at several Karachi colleges where students are boycotting classes to protest against a recent government ban on student unions, student sources said.

They said the students chanting anti-government slogans and set ablaze a government-owned bus and damaged another in Karachi.

## Cruise ship fire contained

PORT CANAVERAL, Florida (Agencies) — Fire on the docked cruise ship Scandinavian Sea was contained within two of its eight decks after a concentrated fire-fighting effort, a Florida coastguard spokesman said.

The blaze had been put out on another three decks, which the coastguard said were gutted through about one-third of the ship's 154 metre length.

Almost two days after the blaze began in a passenger cabin, curtailing a gambling cruise off the Florida coast, the liner was listing about eight degrees at its moorings because of the tonnes of water and foam pumped in to douse the flames.

A spokesman for Miami-based Scandinavian World Cruises, the ship's owners, declined to estimate damage but a coastguard officer said it would easily exceed \$1 million.

At least 15 people were treated for smoke inhalation shortly after the fire. Five others were treated for smoke inhalation on Saturday at Cape Canaveral Hospital, then released, said hospital spokeswoman Mary Brewer.

The cause of the fire remained under investigation Sunday.

## Rail tracks blown up in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Train services in parts of the troubled north Indian state of Punjab were halted Monday after section of a major railway line was blown up by the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

The news agency said part of the track on the Bhatinda-Sirsa line near Kanewalia village, about 200 kilometres northwest of New Delhi, was blown up Sunday night.

PTI reported earlier that Sikhs campaigning in Punjab for religious and political concessions had been asked to make bonfires of copies of the Indian constitution.

PTI said instructions to prepare bonfires of about 50,000 copies of the document had been issued to officials of the Sikhs' main party, the Akali Dal, throughout the troubled northern state of Punjab.

The agency added that the date for the symbolic protest was expected to be given later by party leader Harchand Longowal, regarded by his followers as a saint.

The Akali Dal objects to a section of the constitution which it says equates the country's 12 million Sikhs with the majority Hindu

community.

Punjab and neighbouring Haryana state, both prosperous farming areas, have been racked by a month of Hindu-Sikh violence in which more than 80 people have been killed and several hundred injured.

For nearly two years militant Sikhs have demanded religious concessions and greater political autonomy for Punjab. They regularly offer themselves for arrest as a form of peaceful protest.

The turning of limited numbers of copies of the constitution by Sikh leaders in New Delhi has become a weekly event and has aroused strong feelings on both sides of the communal barricades.

The Akali Dal has condemned recent clashes and killings in which both Hindus and Sikhs have died and it rejects suggestions that hardliners in the party may be linked to the violence.

Its leaders have denied links with Sikh extremists who want an independent homeland they call Khalistan.

Kashmiri organisation formed On Sunday a Pakistan-based

Kashmiri political party launched an organisation to work for the "liberation" of the Indian-administered part of the Himalayan state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference (AJKMC) Party President Sultan Mahmood Chaudhry told a press conference in Islamabad the "Kashmir Liberation Organisation" (KLO) would be headed by a retired Pakistan army general, Faiz Ali Chishti, and work under AJKMC leadership.

India controls two-thirds and Pakistan the rest of the state over which the two countries have fought two wars since their independence in 1947. United Nations military observers oversee a line of military control dividing Kashmir.

Mr. Chaudhry, whose party stands for a plebiscite to the state to decide whether it should join India or Pakistan, said the KLO would "organise Kashmiris afresh, prepare and mobilise them mentally to fight for their just cause."

## Seoul to promote ties with East Bloc

SEOUL (R) — South Korea will continue to promote relations with Communist states, including China and the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Lee Won-Kyung said Monday.

"We have promoted an open-door policy towards the Communist bloc for mutual benefit, and tried especially to increase non-political contacts and exchanges for the last 10 years. There will be no change to this position," Mr. Lee told parliament.

No Communist countries have so far offered diplomatic ties with South Korea despite its stated willingness to improve relations.

"In relations to China, we want to expand existing non-political exchanges, including sport, inter-

national conferences and the re-union of separated Korean relatives," Mr. Lee said.

The South Korean government has said that an improvement in ties with the two Communist giants, which support North Korea, is necessary to prevent a replay of the 1950-53 Korean War.

Contact between China and South Korea has increased recently.

The hijacking of a Chinese Airliner here last May led to the first official talks between the two countries. A South Korean tennis team competed in China for the first time last month and a Chinese team will play in South Korea in April.

Mr. Lee said contact with Moscow had been increasing until the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean airliner with 269 people on board last September.

Moscow rejected South Korean demands to compensate bereaved families, saying the Boeing 747 jumbo was on a spying mission for the United States.

"We will carefully consider continued non-political ties while keenly watching the future Soviet attitude," Mr. Lee said.

He said the possibility was slim that the Soviet Union would alter its Korean policy in the near future.

But Seoul would try to promote further ties with East European countries, he added.

## 'Soviet radar base linked to satellite-killer system'

WASHINGTON (AP) — A huge, high-power radar installation now being built in Central Siberia is most likely intended for use with an advanced Soviet satellite-killer system, the Federation of American Scientists reported Sunday.

In a study, the group said Moscow's evident determination to press forward with work on the phased-array radar "provides further incentive for the negotiation of limitation on anti-satellite weapons."

At the same time, it concluded that — contrary to a recent report by the administration of President Ronald Reagan to Congress — the Siberian radar installation does not appear to violate terms of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty.

"Although the radar could make a contribution to ABM battle management, it is not optimised for this task," said the federation, a Washington-based organisation of more than 5,000 scientists that has been sharply critical of administration arms-control policies.

It said the radar at Abalakova, a village about 210 kilometres north of the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk, instead was "ideally located to provide targeting information for an advanced Soviet ASAT (Anti-Satellite System) that could attack and destroy satellites while they were over Soviet territory."

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## Sino-Soviet talks begin

MOSCOW (R) — China and the Soviet Union began a new round of talks here Monday, but there was no sign of any breakthrough on the main issues dogging their relations which have been strained for 20 years.

Peking's deputy foreign minister and special envoy to the talks, Qian Qichen, arrived in Moscow Sunday and was meeting his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Il'yichov, for the fourth round of the talks that began in October 1982.

Chinese diplomats refused to comment on the talks and the official Soviet News Agency TASS made no mention of them.

The Communist Party daily Pravda printed a small TASS report saying the Chinese delegation had arrived but made no comment.

The Chinese News Agency Xinhua's Moscow bureau told Reuters it would not be reporting anything on the discussions Monday.

Western and Asian diplomats said there was no sign that Moscow was going to shift on what Peking calls the "three obstacles" to improving relations.

They are the Kremlin's support for the Vietnamese-backed government in Kampuchea, Soviet involvement in Afghanistan and Moscow's military strength along China's borders.

Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said earlier this month he favoured better ties with China but indicated there were limits to Moscow's flexibility.

"We cannot make any agreements to the prejudice of the interests of third countries," he said in a speech.

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## Interpol to discuss Libyan assassins

LONDON (Agencies) — International police talks on tracking Libyan assassins are scheduled in Paris Tuesday after weekend bombings aimed at Libyan exiles in Britain, London's police headquarters at Scotland Yard said Monday.

Following the explosions in London and Manchester, which injured 26 people, the Yard said Commander William Huckleby, head of its anti-terrorist branch, will fly to the French capital.

Some 60 officers from Western countries were expected to discuss ways of improving surveillance of Libyans in the talks at the Paris headquarters of Interpol, the International Police Organisation.

There is already considerable police liaison for watching the movements of Libyans who travel the world to seek out opponents of Libya's strongman leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

Eleven Libyans were assassinated in Europe in 1980, including three in Britain. Last March 1, Scotland Yard issued a warning to all Arabs in Britain, and particularly Libyans, to be on guard against possible attack.

One of the 1980 victims, student Ahmad Mustafan, was murdered in Manchester in northwest England, where a car was blown up early Sunday, damaging an apartment block where Libyans live.

There were no injuries in that blast, but later on a second bomb window ledge exploded and injured a Syrian family of three.

Libya has denied any responsibility for a series of weekend bombings in London, the Libyan News Agency JANA said Thursday.

The government of Libya "has no connection with the explosions," according to the statement carried by JANA and monitored in London.

The Libyan Foreign Ministry has asked the British ambassador in Tripoli to clarify reports that Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe was "pointing the accusing fingers" towards Libya, the JANA report said.

A statement issued by the British Foreign Office Sunday said Sir Geoffrey had instructed Britain's ambassador in Tripoli to inform the Libyan government of police suspicions that the Libyan government was involved in the bombings.

The Libyan government criticised London for failing to turn over Libyan exiles, whom it deemed "stray dogs" guilty of crimes, and said the British press had embarked on a malicious, racist anti-Libyan campaign, the JANA report said.

## Chad rebels deny bombing airliner

PARIS (R) — Chad rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei Monday denied any part in the bomb explosion aboard a French airliner at N'Djamena on Saturday.

In a statement from his base at Bardai, northern Chad, released to the press in Paris Monday, the former Chad president said he deplored the destruction of the

DC-8 of the French airline Uta in which 23 people were injured.

The bomb exploded in the plane's baggage compartment, setting it ablaze on the ground at N'Djamena Airport.

Libya, which supports Mr. Goukouni, has also denied being responsible for the explosion.

Mr. Goukouni said that although his forces were in conflict with French troops sent to back up President Hissene Habre, they had never used blind terrorism.

The attack was "a provocation cunningly carried out by French militarist circles and FAN (Habre's forces) who are opposed to a peaceful resolution of the Chad conflict," he said.

Other recent indications of a chance of heart by Pretoria have been the release from prison of SWAPO founder Herman Toivo Ja Toivo and a gentle massaging of public opinion apparently aimed at preparing it for what once seemed unthinkable in Pretoria — a black-ruled Namibia.

In early February Prime Minister P.W. Botha pointed to the huge financial burden of admin-

## South African conference call seen as sidestepping U.N. plan

By Richard Lander  
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's call for a regional conference on Namibia (South West Africa) is seen by political analysts here as a genuine move towards bringing it to independence while sidestepping a U.N. plan for the territory.

Foreign Minister P.W. Botha announced in Cape Town Sunday night that Pretoria was willing to take part in a meeting with the Namibian guerrilla group SWAPO, "internal" Namibian parties, Angola and the UNITA movement, which is fighting a hush war against the Angolan government.

Mr. Botha said South Africa was willing to take part in the conference on Namibia and Angola, "without any condition, except the realisation of peace."

He added: "The time has come for the leaders of southern Africa to resolve their differences themselves."

One political analyst commented: "I think 435 has gone," a reference to the United Nations resolution of 1978 that drew up an independence plan for Namibia, which South Africa rules in defiance of most world opinion.

"Botha has made a declaration of intent that South Africa is chas-

ring a new road on Namibia. The others might take time to follow," the analyst added.

Other analysts said that if it took part, SWAPO (South West Africa Peoples Organisation) could lose the status it was given by the U.N. General Assembly as Namibia's sole representative. Luanda might also not wish to have what it sees as the internal insurgent problem posed by UNITA elevated to the status of a regional issue.

The UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) guerrillas are widely held to have South African backing, despite denials by Pretoria.

The analysts added that the new plan being sketched by South Africa could well have similarities to resolution 435 but would stress that southern Africa's problems must be solved within the region.

They believed South Africa's tactics were aimed at "demilitarising" SWAPO, which has waged a prolonged war against Pretoria's troops in the territory from bases in Angola, and at treating it more as another political party.

At the same time, stability in Angola, with a degree of rap-

rochement between the Luanda regime and UNITA, would assume greater importance in South Africa's strategy.

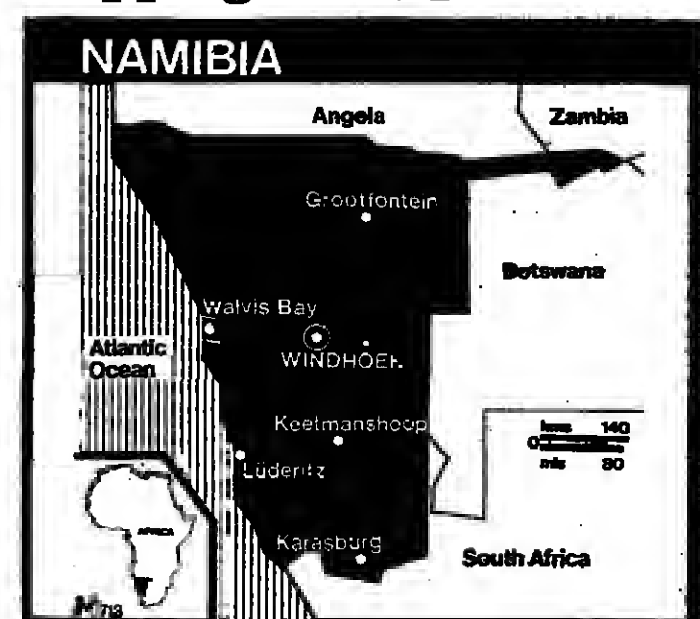
The analysts added that in stating its new path, South Africa would have to prove to the United States that it had a genuine commitment to Namibian independence by not allowing obstacles such as SWAPO guerrilla activities to derail the process.

They said Mr. Botha had indicated this when he said Sunday night that a joint monitoring commission set up last month with Luanda to oversee a ceasefire in southern Angola after South African incursions, was working well and carrying out its functions.

The U.S. belongs to a five-country U.N. contact group whose aim is to help implement Resolution 435.

Washington's top Africa affairs official, Chester Crocker, had been involved in the establishment of the monitoring commission last month, a move viewed by many observers as an attempt to achieve a major diplomatic success for the Reagan administration in the U.S. election year.

One observer commenting on the new South African statement said: "The commitment to get out is now quite plain and it is a new factor."



Other recent indications of a chance of heart by Pretoria have been the release from prison of SWAPO founder Herman Toivo Ja Toivo and a gentle massaging of public opinion apparently aimed at preparing it for what once seemed unthinkable in Pretoria — a black-ruled Namibia.

In early February Prime Minister P.W. Botha pointed to the huge financial burden of admin-

istering and defending the territory, which he estimated at about one billion rand (\$830 million) in the current fiscal year.

Mr. Toivo said last week on his way to talks with SWAPO's exiled leader Sam Nujoma that South Africa had stalled independence through a series of tricks and would continue to do so because it did not want a SWAPO government in Namibia.



## Storms uncover Greco-Roman temple

CAIRO (R) — A sandstorm that hit Egypt on Friday has uncovered a 2,000-year-old Greco-Roman temple near the Siwa Oasis in the western desert. The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported Monday. The temple has Pharaonic inscriptions and hieroglyphic writings on its walls, it said.

## Man killed while burning girlfriend

TAIPEI (R) — A jilted lover doused his former girlfriend with petrol and set her alight only to die as well, police said Monday. They said Yu Wen-Chen, 30, only intended to kill his 22-year-old girlfriend but he was also engulfed in flames. The couple died in hospital.